LABOUR MARKET STUDY

ECONOMIC SERVICES BRANCH

QUEBEC REGION

CANADA EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION COMMISSION

COMMUNITY PROFILE

EAST END MONTREAL

ECONOMIC SERVICES BRANCH
CANADA EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION COMMISSION
QUEBEC REGION
FEBRUARY 1986

(Aussi disponible en
français sur demande)

In this document, the masculine generally refers to persons of both sexes. In certain cases, however, reference is specifically made to one sex.

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FOREWORD

This document presents a community profile of the East End of the Island of Montreal.

Although particular attention has been paid to the population and labour market, the main purpose of this profile is to provide those involved in the industrial development of the area with as comprehensive and objective a picture as possible of the basic characteristics of the community in question.

This document was produced by Hélène Guérette, a Labour Market Analysis Officer with the Montreal East Canada Employment Centre, with the technical assistance of Marcel Méthé, a CEIC Labour Market Analysis Officer with the Montreal Metropolitan District Economic Services Branch. Holly Mihaychuk then revised the English version of the text to verify the quality of language used and the accuracy of the translation.

We wish to thank Thérèse Carle, of the CEIC Regional Office, for coordinating the entire community profile exercise.

Jean-Yves Dumont
District Economist
Montreal Metropolitan District

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

FOREWORD

1- **GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TERRITORY** 1

2- **GEOGRAPHY** 3

2.1 GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION 3
2.2 BOUNDARIES 3
2.3 CLIMATE 6

3- **TRANSPORT** 7

3.1 ROADS 7

3.1.1 Bus Service 7
3.1.2 Public Transit 9
3.1.3 Trucking 9

3.2 SHIPPING 9

3.2.1 Port of Montreal 9
3.2.2 St Lawrence Seaway 12
3.2.3 Boating 12

3.3 AIRPORTS 12
3.4 RAILWAYS 13

3.4.1 Passenger Service 13
3.4.2 Freight 13

4- **COMMUNICATIONS** 15

4.1 TELECOMMUNICATIONS 15
4.2 TELEVISION AND RADIO 15
4.3 CABLE COMPANIES 15
4.4 NEWSPAPERS 17

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont'd)

PAGE

5- **POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE** 18

- 5.1 TOTAL POPULATION 18
- 5.2 TOTAL POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX 20
- 5.3 TOTAL POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE 20
- 5.4 LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS 22
- 5.5 LABOUR FORCE BY LEVEL OF SCHOOLING 22
- 5.6 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP 25
- 5.7 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR 25
- 5.8 HABITUAL FLOW OF WORKERS 28

6- **ECONOMY AND LABOUR MARKET** 30

- 6.1 INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE 30
  - 6.1.1 Major Industries 30
  - 6.1.2 Manufacturing 34
  - 6.1.3 Community, Business and Personal Services 42
- 6.2 WAGE RATES 46
- 6.3 MAJOR FIRMS 46

7- **INDUSTRIAL SPACE AND ENERGY** 51

- 7.1 INDUSTRIAL SPACE 51
- 7.2 ENERGY 51

8- **CONSTRUCTION** 54

- 8.1 RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION 54
- 8.2 NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION 55

9- **EDUCATION AND HEALTH CARE** 56

- 9.1 EDUCATION 56
  - 9.1.1 **Elementary and Secondary Schools** 57
  - 9.1.2 **Colleges** 57
  - 9.1.3 **Universities** 57
- 9.2 **HEALTH CARE SERVICES** 58

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont'd)

PAGE

10- FINANCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES 60

10.1 MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE 60
10.2 BANKS AND CREDIT UNIONS 61
10.3 OTHER FINANCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES 61

11- HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RECREATION 63

11.1 HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS 63
11.2 EXHIBITION AND CONVENTION SPACE 63
11.3 RECREATION 63

11.3.1 Cultural Activities 63
11.3.2 Sports 64
11.3.3 Tourist Attractions 64
11.3.4 Parks 65
11.3.5 Social Activities 65

12- PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION 66

12.1 FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT 66
12.2 MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT 66

12.2.1 Type of Government 66
12.2.2 Tax Structure 67

TABLES

PAGE

Table 1 4
Distance by Road from Major Urban Centres
East End Montreal

Table 2 6
Climate
Montreal Region

Table 3 11
Port of Montreal Activity - 1980-1985
(Millions of metric tons)

Table 4 14
Airport Traffic
Montreal International Airports - 1979-1984
(Departures and shipments only)

Table 5 16
Radio and Television Stations Broadcasting from the Montreal Area - 1985

Table 6 17
Daily Newspapers Published in the Montreal Area - 1985

Table 7 19
Total Population: Changes and Growth Rates
East End Montreal, Island of Montreal and the Province of Quebec - 1971-1981

Table 8 22
Distribution of Total Population by Mother Tongue
East End Montreal, Island of Montreal and the Province of Quebec - 1981

Table 9 23
Labour Market Indicators by Age and Sex
East End Montreal - 1981

Table 10 28
Habitual Flow of Workers
East End Montreal - 1981

Table 11 32
Number of Firms by Industry and Firm Size
East End Montreal - 1985

TABLES (cont'd)

PAGE

Table 12 33
Employment by Industry and Firm Size
East End Montreal - 1985

Table 13 36
Number of Firms in Manufacturing by Firm Size
East End Montreal - 1985

Table 14 38
Employment in Manufacturing by Firm Size
East End Montreal - 1985

Table 15 44
Number of Firms in Community, Business and
Personal Services by Firm Size
East End Montreal - 1985

Table 16 45
Employment in Community, Business and Personal
Services by Firm Size
East End Montreal - 1985

Table 17 47
Wage Rates by Occupation
Montreal Metropolitan Area - 1986

Table 18 49
Major Firms
East End Montreal - 1985

Table 19 52
Industrial Parks
East End Montreal - 1985

Table 20 53
Comparative Energy Costs - Selected Metropolitan Areas - 1984
(Index: Montreal = 100)

Table 21 56
Educational Institutions and Enrolment
East End Montreal - 1984-1985

Table 22 59
Main Health Care Facilities
East End Montreal - 1985

TABLES (cont'd)

PAGE

Table 23 60
Montreal Stock Exchange Activities - 1980-1985

Table 24 68
Tax and Financial Data by Municipality
East End Montreal - 1984-1985

LIST OF FIGURES AND MAPS

PAGE

Figure 1 21
Total Population by Age and Sex
East End Montreal - 1971 and 1981

Figure 2 24
Labour Force by Highest Level of Schooling
and Sex
East End Montreal - 1981

Figure 3 26
Employed Persons by Major Occupational Group and Sex
East End Montreal - 1981

Figure 4 27
Employed Persons by Industrial Sector and Sex
East End Montreal - 1981

Figure 5 31
Number of Firms and Employment by Major Industry
East End Montreal - 1985

Figure 6 35
Number of Firms and Employment in Manufacturing
East End Montreal - 1985

Figure 7 43
Number of Firms and Employment in Community, Business
and Personal Services
East End Montreal - 1985

Map 1 2
East End Montreal

Map 2 5
Montreal in Eastern North America

Map 3 8
Montreal Area Road System

Map 4 10
Subway and Commuter Train Lines on the Island of Montreal

1- GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TERRITORY

Covering about 125 square kilometres, East End Montreal consists of the municipalities of Ville d'Anjou and Montreal East, and part of the City of Montreal. The latter includes the former municipalities of Pointe aux Trembles and Gamelin, which were annexed in 1982 and 1984. In this document, data on these two former municipalities have been included with those of the City of Montreal for all reference years.

Statistics Canada designated the East End as census areas 1 to 31, 180 to 200, 290 and 291, 560, 570, 580 to 585 and 590 to 594. Although this division may seem arbitrary, it corresponds to the actual area served by Montreal East Canada Employment Centre (CEC).

East End Montreal is almost entirely urban. Despite its residential neighborhoods, nearly a quarter of its area is zoned for industrial use. The East End accounts for 17% of the total population of the Island of Montreal and 11% of employment.

Long considered the main industrial district in Montreal, the East End has been hard hit by unemployment in the last few years.

In the manufacturing sector in particular, several companies have shut down. Petroleum refining, metal fabricating and transportation equipment, which used to play the largest roles in the community's economy, are today showing the strain that has affected the economy of the East End and the Montreal Metropolitan Area* as a whole.

The area is an integral part of the Island of Montreal, with which comparisons are made throughout this profile. Furthermore, certain data are not available or pertinent except with reference to the Island of Montreal or the metropolitan area.

In this profile, data on the Island of Montreal include Dorval Island and the municipality of St Raphael de l'Ile Bizard, which number 15 and 6,558 residents, respectively.

The map on the following page shows the East End in relation to the Island of Montreal. The latter is located in southwestern Quebec, near the US and Ontario borders.

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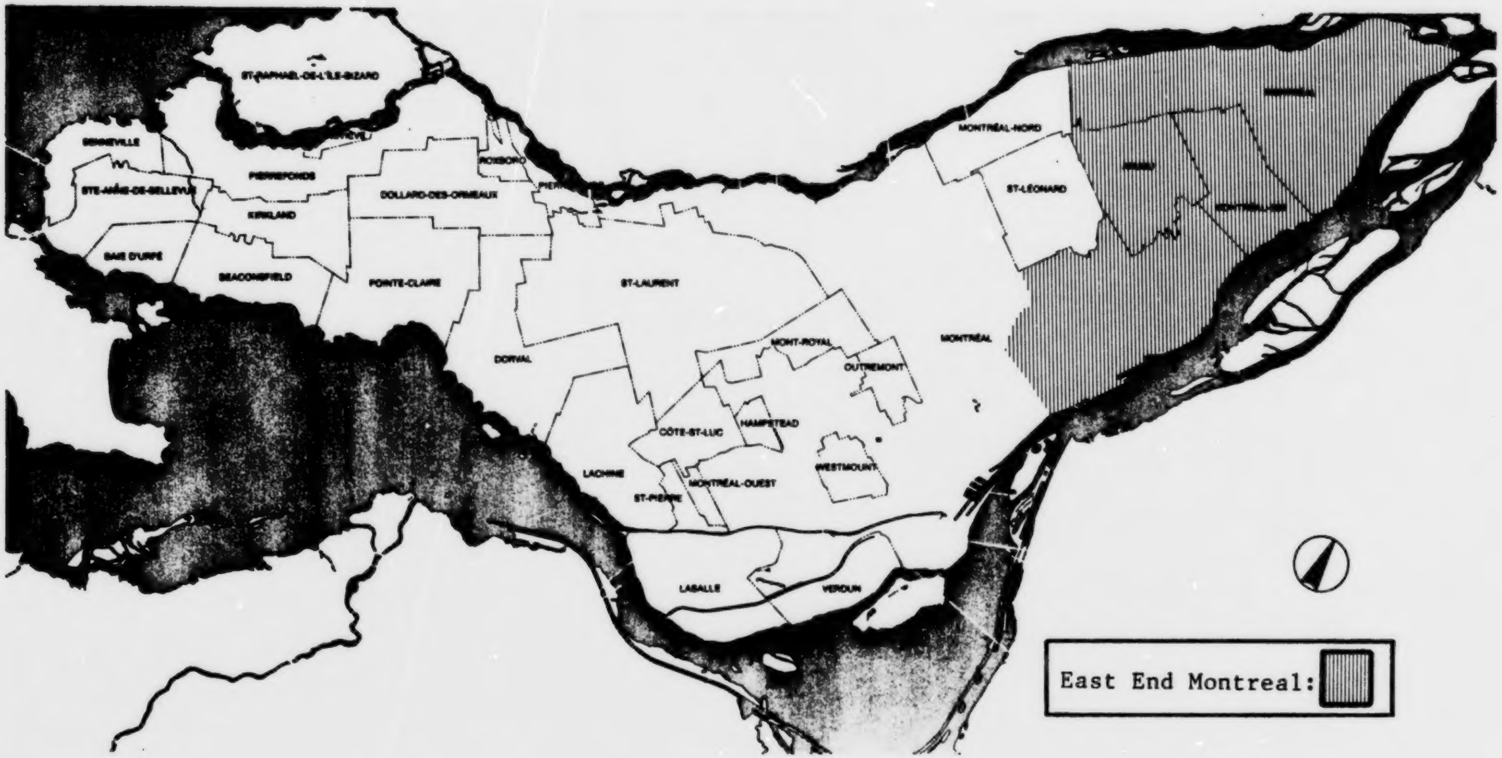
* This metropolitan area includes the Island of Montreal and several municipalities north and south of the Island.

MAP 1 - EAST END MONTREAL


ST-RAPHAËL-DE-L'ÎLE-BIZARD
SENNEVILLE
STE-ANNE-DE-BELLEVUE
PIERREFONDS
ROXBORO
DOLLARD-DES-ORMEAUX
KIRKLAND
BAIE D'URFÉ
BEACONSFIELD
POINTE-CLAIRE
ST-LAURENT
DORVAL
LACHINE
ST-PIERRE
CÔTE-ST-LUC
MONTRÉAL-OUEST
HAMPSTEAD
MONT-ROYAL
OUTREMONT
WESTMOUNT
MONTRÉAL
MONTRÉAL-NORD
ST-LÉONARD
LASALLE
VERDUN
East End Montreal:

SOURCE: Montreal Urban Community, Planning Department, 1985.

2- GEOGRAPHY

2.1 GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

Part of the Montreal Metropolitan Area, the East End lies within two of North America's largest urban and industrial belts. It is located in the Quebec City-Windsor (Ontario) corridor, where the most densely populated areas of Canada and many of its major industrial centres are concentrated.

In addition, it lies just north of the heavily populated US eastern seaboard. Most of the major industrial cities of the US, including Washington and New York, are less than 1,000 kilometres by road from Montreal.

As indicated in Table 1 and Map 2, this location makes for easy access to the main Canadian and US markets.

A population of close to 100 million is within a day's drive of Montreal.

The following figures show the population that can be reached within various distances of Montreal.

RADIUS IN KILOMETRES	POPULATION
100	3,900,000
200	6,300,000
400	17,900,000
600	53,300,000
800	76,500,000
1,000	95,000,000

2.2 BOUNDARIES

East End Montreal is at the northeastern tip of the Island of Montreal, between approximately 73°23'W and 73°25'W, and 45°25'N and 45°43'N.

It is bordered by the Rivière des Prairies to the north and the St Lawrence River to the south. These two natural boundaries converge at the eastern tip of the Island of Montreal.

To the west, the community is bordered by the municipalities of Montreal North and St Leonard, by Pie IX Boulevard north of Rosemont Boulevard, and by d'Iberville Street to the south and a little further west of Rosemont Boulevard as far as the Canadian Pacific Railway crossing, which runs along the western boundary to the St Lawrence River.

TABLE 1
DISTANCE BY ROAD FROM MAJOR URBAN CENTRES
EAST END MONTREAL

IN CANADA:	
Halifax (N.S.)	1,320 km
Hamilton (Ont.)	575 km
Kingston (Ont.)	305 km
Kitchener (Ont.)	650 km
London (Ont.)	735 km
Ottawa (Ont.) (National Capital)	215 km
Peterborough (Ont.)	480 km
Quebec City (Que.)	250 km
Toronto (Ont.)	555 km
Windsor (Ont.)	920 km

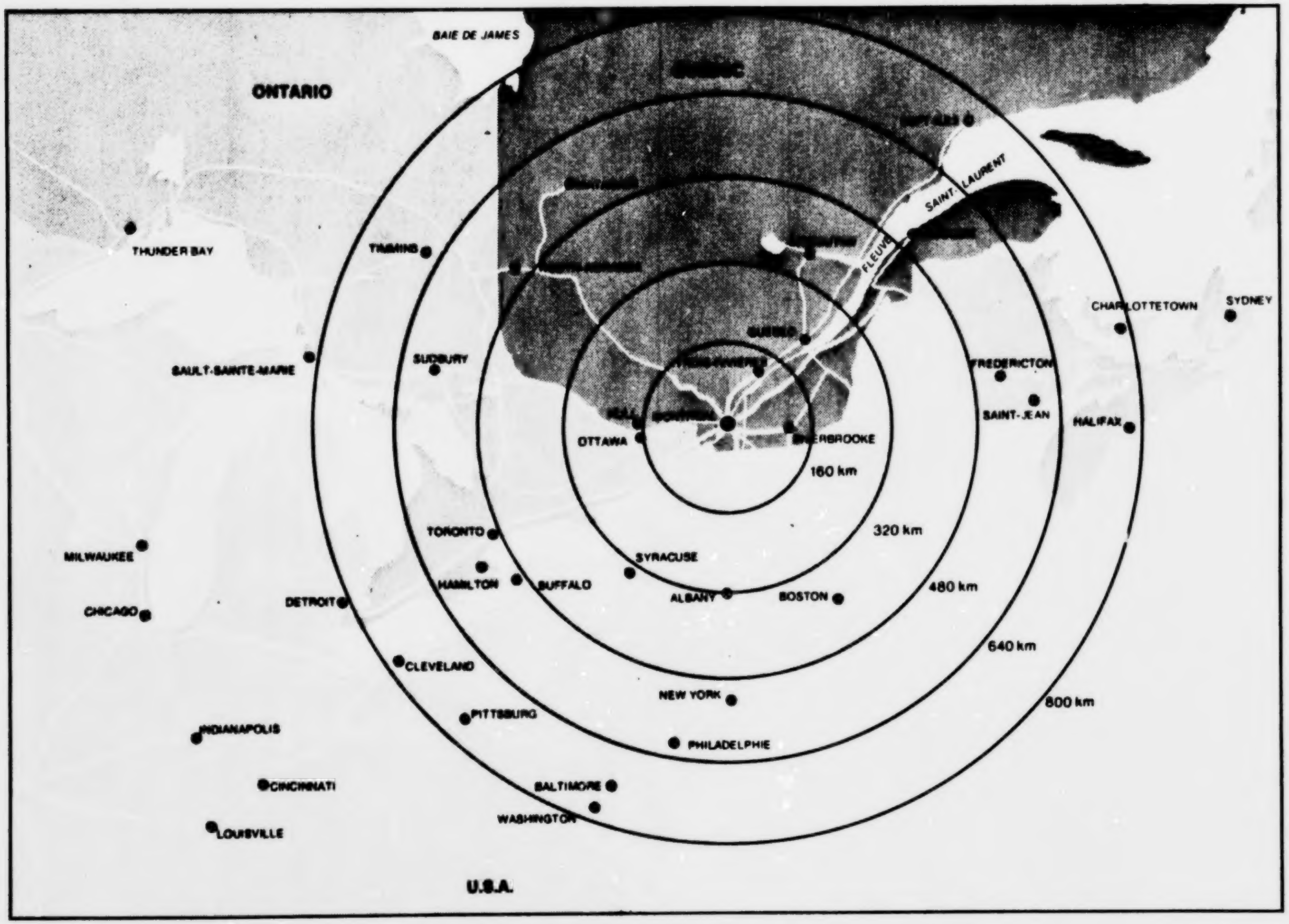
IN THE UNITED STATES:	
Baltimore (Md.)	875 km
Boston (Mass.)	505 km
Cincinnati (Ohio)	1,296 km
Chicago (Ill.)	1,360 km
Cleveland (Ohio)	807 km
Detroit (Mich.)	936 km
New York (N.Y.)	620 km
Philadelphia (Pa.)	732 km
Pittsburgh (Pa.)	939 km
Washington (D.C.)	937 km

N.S. = Nova Scotia
Md. = Maryland
Ill. = Illinois
Mich. = Michigan
Pa. = Pennsylvania
Ont. = Ontario
Mass. = Massachusetts
Que. = Quebec
N.Y. = New York
D.C. = District of Columbia

SOURCES: Ralph McNally Ltd., Ontario, Northern and Southern Ontario, 1983 Road Map.

Rand McNally, Eastern United States, npnd, Road Map.

MAP 2 - MONTREAL IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA


BAIE DE JAMES
ONTARIO
THUNDER BAY
TIMMINS
SAULT-SAINTE-MARIE
SUDBURY
SAINT-LAURENT
FLEUVE
CHARLOTTETOWN
SYDNEY
FREDERICTON
SAINT-JEAN
HALIFAX
OTTAWA
SHERBROOKE
160 km
320 km
480 km
640 km
800 km
TORONTO
MILWAUKEE
HAMILTON
BUFFALO
SYRACUSE
ALBANY
BOSTON
CHICAGO
DETROIT
CLEVELAND
NEW YORK
PITTSBURG
INDIANAPOLIS
PHILADELPHIE
CINCINNATI
BALTIMORE
WASHINGTON
LOUISVILLE
U.S.A.

SOURCE: Montreal Urban Community, Planning Department, 1985.

The community covers about one-quarter of the total area of the Island of Montreal. Its terrain is relatively flat.

2.3 CLIMATE

Montreal has a temperate continental climate, with four distinct seasons. Winter is cold and snowy, and is followed by a short spring during which average temperatures climb rapidly. The hot, sunny summer drifts into a long, pleasant autumn, which ends with the first snowfall.

Montreal's climate is affected by its geographical location, in the middle of the St Lawrence Valley.

Winds are frequent in every season and generally blow from the west. The region usually has less frost and snow than other cities downstream.

Table 2 shows the main variables of the area's climate.

TABLE 2
CLIMATE - MONTREAL REGION

Temperature	January		July
Monthly average	-10.2°C		20.9°C
Average low	-14.6°C		15.6°C
Average high	-5.7°C		26.1°C
Precipitation			
Average annual rainfall (mm)		722.9	
Average annual snowfall (cm)		235	
Sunshine			
Average annual hours of sunshine		2,054	
Average monthly hours of sunshine			
Summer (June-July-August)		254	
Winter (January-February-March)		130	
Frost-free period			
Frost-free days (May to October)		157	
Degree-days			
Number of heating degree-days (below 18°C)		4,537.5	
Number of growing degree-days (above 5°C)		2,112.9	

SOURCE: Environment Canada, Atmospheric Environment Service, Canadian Normals, Volumes 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 1982.

3- TRANSPORT

East End Montreal enjoys an extensive, modern and well-integrated transportation system, which provides residents with easy access to workplaces and shopping, and enables products to reach outside markets quickly.

3.1 ROADS

A modern highway system, including several highways within or near East End Montreal, facilitates access to Canadian and US cities. A detailed plan of the system appears on the following page.

Highway 40 runs west all the way through the East End, linking Montreal with the National Capital Region of Ottawa. To the east, it follows the north shore of the St Lawrence to Trois Rivières, Quebec City and Chicoutimi.

Highway 20 runs west to the Great Lakes and the cities of Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago. It also runs east along the south shore of the St Lawrence to Quebec City, the Gaspé Peninsula and the Atlantic provinces. This highway can be reached easily from the East End via the Louis Hippolyte Lafontaine Tunnel, which goes directly to the south shore.

New York, Philadelphia and Washington are all accessible via Highway 15 South, while Highway 10 leads to Sherbrooke, connecting there with Highway 35 to Boston.

Within the East End, there is the Metropolitan Expressway (Highway 40), which runs east-west through the northern part of the community, providing access to various highways and major north-south arteries.

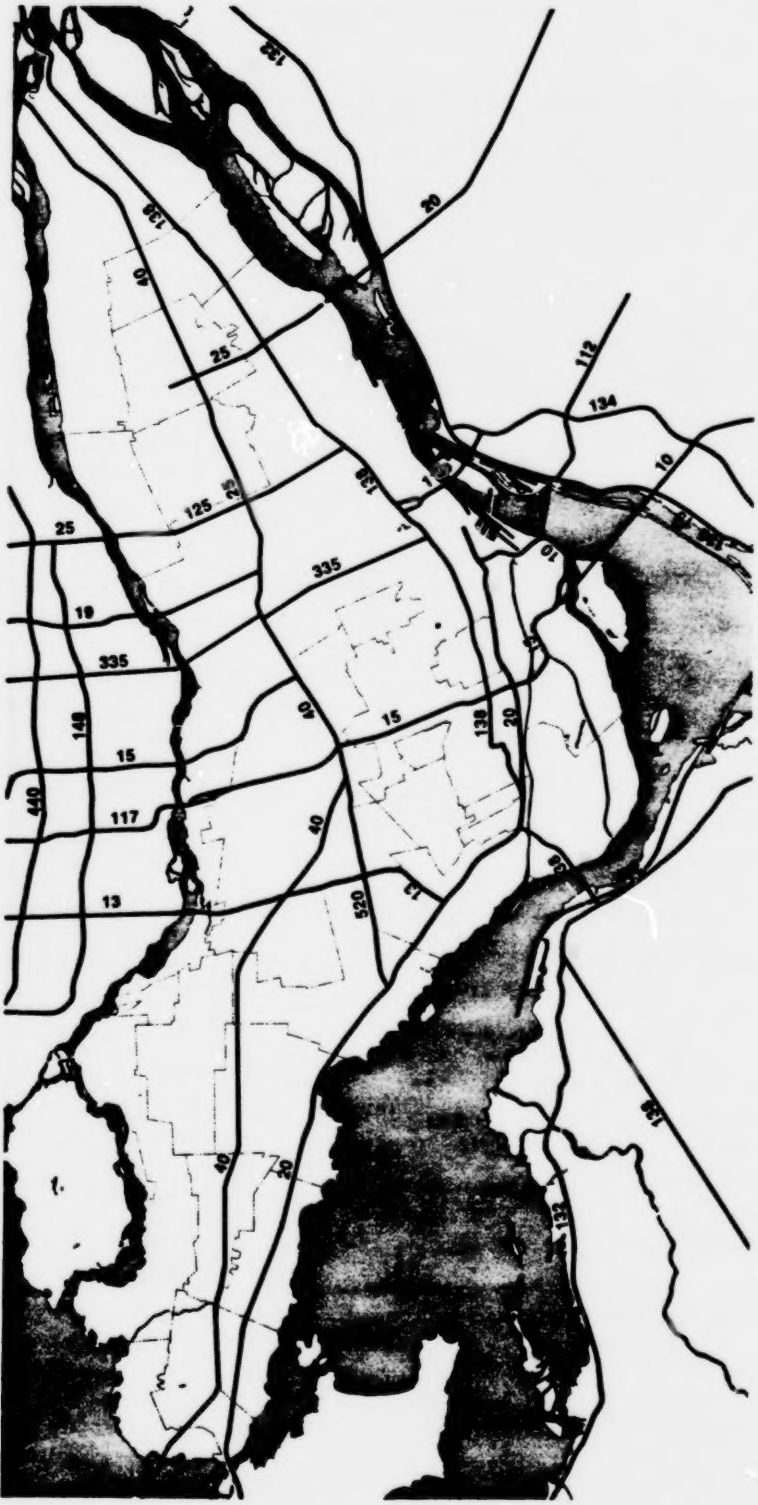
In addition, the major two- and three-lane arteries (Sherbrooke St, Notre Dame St, Henri Bourassa Blvd in the east-west direction; Pie IX Blvd, Viau St, and Highway 25 in the north-south direction) provide rapid access to the many bridges surrounding the Island of Montreal.

3.1.1 Bus Service

Two large bus lines, Voyageur Inc and Greyhound Lines Inc, have their terminals in downtown Montreal, a few minutes' drive from the East End. They link Montreal with most cities in Quebec, Ontario and 48 US states.

Other companies in downtown Montreal also offer excursions and tours.

MAP 3 - MONTREAL AREA ROAD SYSTEM


132
20
138
40
25
112
134
10
125
25
135
25
19
335
148
15
440
117
13
335
40
15
138
20
40
520
13
20
40
132
138

SOURCE: Montreal Urban Community, Planning Department, 1985.

3.1.2 Public Transit

The East End is served by the Montreal Urban Community Transit Commission, known as the MUCTC, which covers the Island of Montreal and some neighbouring municipalities.

Nine subway stations (on the Préfontaine - Honoré-Beaugrand section) are located in the southwest part of the community and provide rapid access to downtown Montreal. Two of these stations, Pie IX and Viau, provide direct access to the Olympic Stadium and other Olympic facilities.

There are also 30 bus routes serving the community.

The Island of Montreal public transit system has three subway lines with 54 stations, as well as 150 bus routes. Commuter trains also run west and northwest of the Island of Montreal. The map on the following page shows the subway and commuter train lines.

The extension of Subway Line Five should accelerate access to the northern section of East End Montreal within the next few years.

3.1.3 Trucking

Not counting moving and rental firms, some 85 trucking companies serve the Montreal area. Eight have their head offices on the Island of Montreal and employ over 100 people. These are: Les Transports Provost Inc, Brazeau Transport Inc, Clarke Transport Canada Inc, McCallum Transport (Quebec) Inc, CN Route, Atomic Truck Cartage Ltd, Richard Transport 1983 Inc and Transport Donnan Inc.

Les Transports Provost, with 800 employees, is located in the East End. The Expeditex group, with headquarters in Quebec City, has 185 employees in the East End.

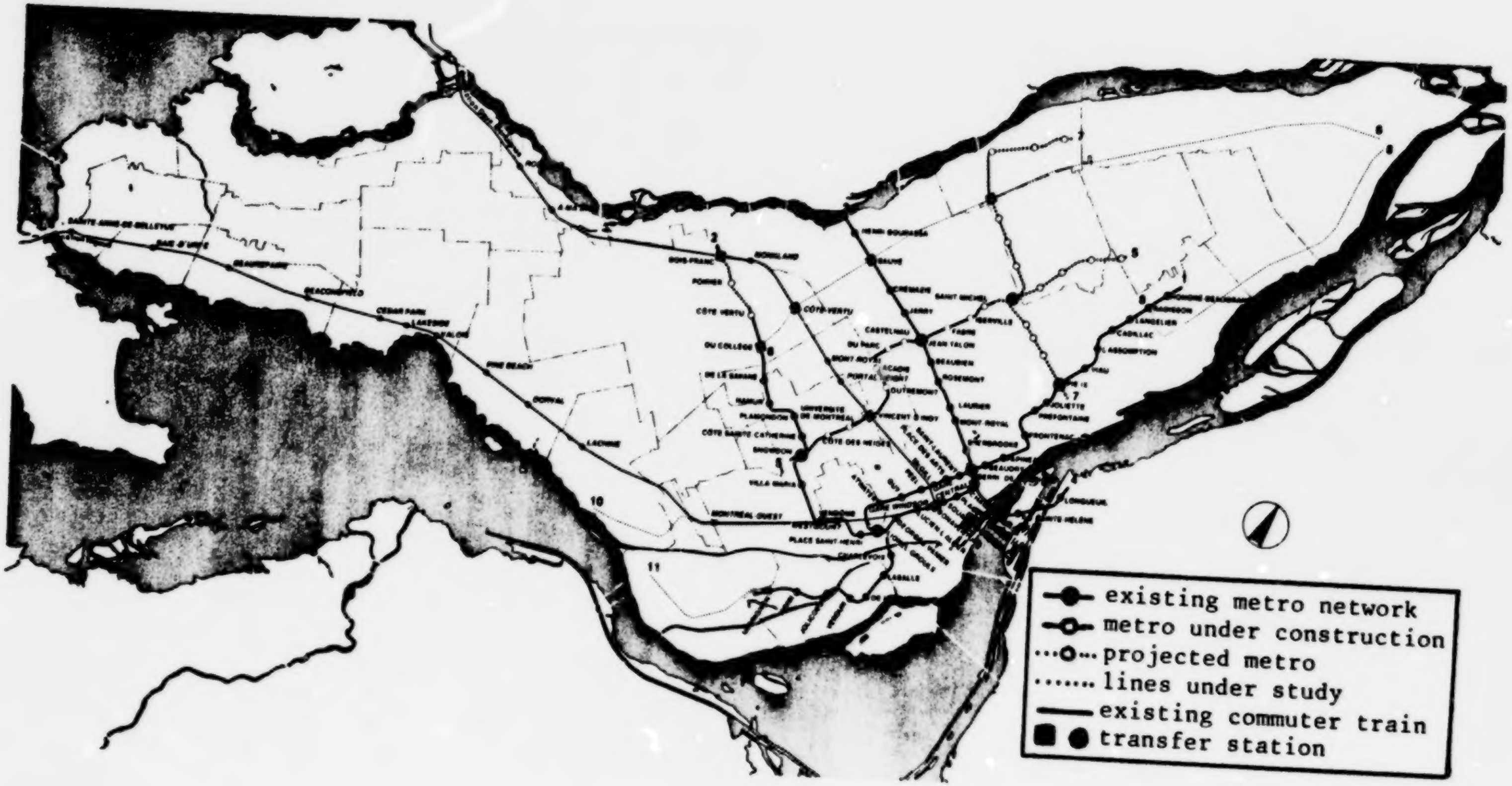
3.2 SHIPPING

3.2.1 Port of Montreal

The East End is well located in terms of access to the Port of Montreal. Indeed, some of the port's facilities are within the community itself.

The Port of Montreal is the gateway to central and western Canada as well as the American midwest. It is the largest inland port in the world and ranks on a par with Baltimore as the second largest container port in eastern North America, after New York.

MAP 4 - SUBWAY AND COMMUTER TRAIN LINES ON THE ISLAND OF MONTREAL


existing metro network
metro under construction
projected metro
lines under study
existing commuter train
transfer station
HENRI-BOURASSA
SAUVÉ
CRÉMAZIE
JARRY
JEAN TALON
BEAUBIEN
ROSEMONT
LAURIER
MONT-ROYAL
SHERBROOKE
SAINT-MICHEL
IBERVILLE
FABRE
CASTELNAU
DU PARC
ACADIE
OUTREMONT
CÔTE-VERTU
BOIS-FRANC
POIRIER
DU COLLÈGE
DE LA SAVANE
NAMUR
PLAMONDON
CÔTE SAINTE CATHERINE
SNOWDON
VILLA MARIA
UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL
VINCENT D'INDY
CÔTE DES NEIGES
SAINT-LAURENT
PLACE DES ARTS
VENDÔME
WESTMOUNT
MONTRÉAL-OUEST
PLACE SAINT-HENRI
CHARLEVOIX
LASALLE
LANGELIER
CADILLAC
L'ASSOMPTION
VIAU
JOLIETTE
PRÉFONTAINE
FRONTENAC
LONGUEUIL
SAINTE-HÉLÈNE
BEACONSFIELD
CEDAR PARK
LAKESIDE
DORVAL
LACHINE
SAINTE-ANNE-DE-BELLEVUE
BAIE D'URFÉ
BEAUREPAIRE
1
2
5
6
7
8
10
11

SOURCE: Montreal Urban Community, Planning Department, 1985.

The port covers 24 kilometres and has the most modern facilities and equipment, including:

- 109 berths, of which 26 are designed to handle liquid bulk cargo and 32 are used for general freight and dry bulk;
- 28 transit sheds covering an area of 230,000 square metres;
- 903,000 square metres of other storage space;
- six container terminals equipped with portable, mobile cranes in operation 12 months of the year;
- an automatic floating crane with a lifting capacity of 250 metric tons;
- 115 km of railway lines connecting most of the wharves with the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways;
- a towing and salvage service.

Another feature of the port is a repair facility equipped with two floating docks. Machinery and structural repair services are also available.

From mid-April to late November, ocean liners providing scheduled transatlantic passenger service dock at the harbour station. About 30 shipping lines link Montreal with 200 ports around the world.

TABLE 3
PORT OF MONTREAL ACTIVITY - 1980-1985
(millions of metric tons)

CARGO TRANSSHIPPED	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Petroleum products	6.9	6.7	6.2	7.8	7.9	6.0
Grains	7.4	6.2	6.2	6.5	5.8	4.6
Other dry and liquid bulk products	5.8	6.8	3.5	3.8	4.9	5.1
General cargo (mixed and containerized)	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.7	5.2	5.4
TRAFIC TOTAL	24.9	24.8	20.3	22.7	23.8	21.1

SOURCE: Ports Canada, Port of Montreal, annual publication.

3.2.2 St Lawrence Seaway

The St Lawrence Seaway, an impressive system of canals and locks, connects the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean. Each lock is 9.14 metres deep, 24.38 metres wide and 233.48 metres long.

Closed in winter, the St Lawrence Seaway is open about nine months of the year upstream of Montreal. Downstream, toward the Atlantic Ocean, there are no obstacles to navigation. Ice breakers are used to clear the channel when necessary.

3.2.3 Boating

Bordering the northern edge of the East End and dotted with islands, the Rivière des Prairies is ideal for water sports. Other bodies of water suitable for recreation, including Lake St Louis, the Lake of Two Mountains and the Ottawa River, are also close by.

3.3 AIRPORTS

The East End is located close to the two international airports that serve the Montreal area. The airport at Dorval is only a half hour's drive to the west. Mirabel Airport, to the northwest, can be reached in about 45 minutes.

Both international airports have sophisticated indicator and communications equipment that meet the highest international safety standards. Reliable air traffic control, weather forecasting and runway maintenance service are also provided. These airports are also among the world's most efficient with respect to snow removal.

Montreal International Airport (Dorval) has three concrete and asphalt runways, 61 metres wide and between 2,134 and 3,353 metres long. The airport can accommodate all types of aircraft, from single-engined light planes to wide-bodied jets.

Aircraft are refuelled, maintained and supplied by the airlines and the companies that serve them. Some airlines, including Air Canada, CP Air and Nordair, have their own hangars for the repair and maintenance of their aircraft.

A great many travellers pass through this airport every year, most of them from domestic and US flights.

Montreal International Airport (Mirabel) is located approximately 40 kilometres from Montreal. Its two concrete runways are each 3,660 metres long and 61 metres wide. They can accommodate all types and sizes of aircraft. Aircraft are refuelled by tanker truck or at the servicing area.

Most of its users are international passengers. Facilities and equipment for both passengers and cargo are designed for growth. For example, the airport has the capacity to handle half a million tons of cargo a year. The freight service operates 24 hours a day.

Table 4 shows traffic at the two airports in terms of passenger departures and mail and cargo volumes.

3.4 RAILWAYS

3.4.1 Passenger Service

Two railway companies, Via Rail Canada and Amtrak, link Montreal with the rest of Canada and the United States. Both companies operates from downtown Montreal.

Via Rail is a Crown corporation established in 1978, a result of the merging of Canadian National and Canadian Pacific passenger services. It serves all of Canada and has its headquarters in Montreal. In addition to regular service between various Canadian cities, Via Rail also offers a variety of package tours in Canada and some American states.

Amtrak, an American company, has one departure daily to New York and one to Washington.

3.4.2 Freight

Freight service is provided by two Canadian companies with head offices in downtown Montreal : Canadian National (CN) and Canadian Pacific (CP).

Both companies' railway lines run through the East End and serve the main industrial areas.

Canadian National, which is active in Canada and the United States, is a Crown corporation that operates the national railway. It owns close to 1,800 locomotives and over 71,000 cars, as well as the largest railway network in Canada. CN serves all 10 provinces and also the Northwest Territories.

Canadian Pacific is a multinational company with over 50,000 shareholders. With approximately 1,200 locomotives and 60,000 cars, the company is Canada's second largest carrier of rail freight.

TABLE 4
AIRPORT TRAFFIC
MONTREAL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS - 1979-1984
(Departures and shipments only)

ACTIVITY	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984*
MONTREAL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (DORVAL)						
Flights	37,904	39,708	40,885	37,561	36,569	38,436
Passengers	3,273,956	3,382,154	3,387,911	3,030,410	2,844,407	3,091,121
Mail (in metric tons)	7,247	7,789	7,293	7,284	7,762	8,572
Cargo (in metric tons)	22,222	20,182	18,980	15,168	15,765	16,897
MONTREAL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (MIRABEL)						
Flights	11,205	9,967	7,912	7,866	7,652	7,800
Passengers	1,406,662	1,297,476	1,179,177	1,148,826	1,184,471	1,282,566
Mail (in metric tons)	4,540	4,321	4,466	4,269	4,718	4,096
Cargo (in metric tons)	87,152	80,405	72,798	71,314	76,040	84,709

* Preliminary data.

SOURCES: Statistics Canada, Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian Airports, Catalogue 51-203, annual publication, 1986.

Statistics Canada, Transportation Division, Aviation Statistics Centre, 1986.

4- COMMUNICATIONS

Because it is close to downtown Montreal, where the metropolitan area's business district is located, the East End is served by a highly advanced communications system with an international reputation, especially in the field of telecommunications.

Not far from the East End are the head offices of companies such as Teleglobe Canada, Bell Canada Enterprises Inc, Télé-Métropole, the Eastern Canada regional headquarters of CNCP Telecommunications and the headquarters of the French-language network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

4.1 TELECOMMUNICATIONS

In the telecommunications field, Teleglobe Canada offers a complete range of services to the public and to businesses. In addition to linking Montreal with over 220 countries via satellite and underwater cable, this firm provides a complete range of specialized telecommunications services, including telephone and telex service, data transmission and international teleconferencing.

Bell Canada Enterprises Inc, which is associated mainly with residential and business telephone service, also specializes in data and image transmission, teleconferencing, teletype services and intelligent telecommunications systems. It also provides cellular telephone service. This is a new market, which it shares with Cantel.

The CNCP Telecommunications network offers telegram, cablegram and teletype services.

4.2 TELEVISION AND RADIO

Residents of the East End, like all Montreal-area residents, have access to a great variety of local, Canadian and US radio and television stations.

Table 5 lists the television and radio stations broadcasting from the Montreal area which can be picked up in the East End.

4.3 CABLE COMPANIES

One cable company serves the area. Cablevision Vidéotron Ltd offers its subscribers access to 18 radio stations and 32 television stations, five of which (First Choice, Super Ecran, Muchmusic, Cable News Network and The Sports Network) are pay-TV services.

TABLE 5
RADIO AND TELEVISION STATIONS BROADCASTING FROM THE MONTREAL AREA - 1985

RADIO STATIONS

IDENTIFICATION		LANGUAGE	FREQUENCY	POWER (WATTS)
AM STATIONS	CBF	French	690	50,000
	CBM	English	940	50,000
	CFCF	English	600	5,000
	CFMB	Multilingual	1,410	10,000
	CHRS	French	1,090	10,000
	CJAD	English	800	50,000
	CJMS	French	1,280	50,000
	CKAC	French	730	50,000
	CKGM	English	980	50,000
	CKLM	French	1,570	50,000
	CKO	English	1,470	10,000
	CKVL	French	850	50,000
FM STATIONS	CBF	French	100.7	100,000
	CBM	English	93.5	24,000
	CFGL	French	105.7	41,000
	CFQR	English	92.5	41,000
	CHOM	English	97.7	42,000
	CINQ	Multilingual	102.3	50
	CITE	French	107.3	44,000
	CJFM	English	95.9	41,200
	CKMF	French	94.3	41,400
	CKOI	French	96.9	307,000
	CIBL	French	104.5	16
	CIEL	French	98.5	100,000

TELEVISION STATIONS

IDENTIFICATION	LANGUAGE	NETWORK	POWER (WATTS) VIDÉO	AUDIO
CBFT (channel 2)	French	CBC	100,000	10,000
CBMT (channel 6)	English	CBC	100,000	15,000
CFCF TV (channel 12)	English	CTV	325,000	160,000
CFTM TV (channel 10)	French	TVA	325,000	162,500
CIVM (channel 17)	French	RQ	1,212,000	242,000

SOURCES: Robbie et Neil Oakley, Publicorp Communications Inc., Matthews List, Volume 29, No 3, 1985.

Canadian Advertising Rates & Data Card, 1985.

4.4 NEWSPAPERS

Four daily papers published in the Montreal area provide regional, national and international news coverage. Three are French and one is English. Further information on these publications is provided in Table 6.

TABLE 6
DAILY PAPERS PULISHED IN THE MONTREAL AREA - 1985

NAME	LANGUAGE	FREQUENCY OF PUBLICATION	CIRCULATION (NUMBER OF COPIES)
La Presse	French	Daily 7 days/week	weekdays: 210,000 except Wednesday: 232,000 Saturday: 312,000 Sunday: 140,000
Le Devoir	French	Daily 6 days/week	weekdays: 35,000 Saturday: 37,000
Le Journal de Montreal	French	Daily 7 days/week	weekdays: 355,000 Saturday: 400,000 Sunday: 355,000
The Gazette	English	Daily 6 days/week	weekdays: 197,000 Saturday: 270,000

SOURCE: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, Survey of Companies, 1985.

Apart from the large dailies, there are also many local newspapers in the East End that cover community events. The largest are: Le Point de Montréal-Nord et de Rivière des Prairies weekly (circulation 50,000), Le Flambeau de l'Est (40,700), L'Avenir de l'Est (37,000) and Les Nouvelles de l'Est (27,000). All of these are weekly newspapers.

5- POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE

This chapter presents an outline of general trends in the East End's population and labour force. The tables and figures in this chapter are based on Statistics Canada census data. Since the most recent census was in 1981, population changes since that time must be taken into account.

Statistics Canada often rounds its figures; therefore, the sum of the data in each table may not correspond exactly to the total shown.

The main concepts used in this chapter are taken from Statistics Canada and may be defined as follows:

Adult Population : Residents aged 15 years and over (excluding inmates of institutions);

Labour Force : Residents aged 15 and over who are employed or unemployed;

Not in Labour Force : Residents aged 15 and over who do not wish to or are unable to work (the unemployed are not included in this category);

Employed : Residents aged 15 and over who hold a job, regardless of the work location;

Employment : Persons aged 15 and over working in the territory, regardless of their place of residence;

Unemployed : Residents aged 15 and over who are without employment and are looking for work;

Participation Rate : The labour force as a percentage of the adult population;

Unemployment Rate : Number of unemployed as a percentage of the labour force;

Mother Tongue : First language learned and still understood.

5.1 TOTAL POPULATION

Table 7 shows changes in the total population of East End Montreal municipalities from 1971 to 1981 compared with changes on the Island of Montreal and the Province of Quebec over the same decade.

From 1971 to 1981, the population in the East End shrank by 10.6%, slightly more than the population of the Island of Montreal (10.2%). The decline was sharpest in the southwestern part of the community.

This population decline is characteristic of most major post-industrial urban centres. It can be explained in large part by the declining birth rate and the fact that city dwellers, especially young families, are tending to move out of the city core to the suburbs, which are more suited to family life.

TABLE 7
TOTAL POPULATION: CHANGES AND GROWTH RATES EAST END MONTREAL, ISLAND OF MONTREAL AND THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC - 1971-1981

MUNICIPALITY	1971	1976	1981	PERCENTAGE VARIATION FROM 1971 TO 1981
Montreal (partial)	303,523	277,333	264,990	-12.7
Anjou	33,886	36,596	37,346	10.2
Montreal East	5,076	4,372	3,778	-25.6
East End Montreal	342,485	318,301	306,114	-10.6
Island of Montreal	1,959,143	1,869,641	1,760,122	-10.2
Province of Quebec	6,027,765	6,234,445	6,438,405	6.8

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1976, Catalogue 92-903; Census of Canada 1981, Catalogue 93X-941 (E-575).

On the other hand, the same factors have promoted population growth in the more residential area of Ville d'Anjou and, to a lesser extent, in the Rivière des Prairies and Pointe aux Trembles sections in the northeastern part of the community.

Montreal East has fewer residents because of its industrial nature. Since Montreal's entire petroleum refining industry is concentrated there, the locality is not attractive as a residential area.

The population decline, which was very sharp between 1971 and 1976, seems to have been slowing down since the early 1980's.

Several factors have contributed, including City of Montreal programs to build 20,000 new dwellings, the popularity of condominiums in the area (especially in Ville d'Anjou and in the Rivière des Prairies and Pointe aux Trembles districts), fewer housing starts in the suburbs, and a trend toward living closer to the workplace.

Because of its advantageous location, Ville d'Anjou should continue to grow in the next few years.

5.2 TOTAL POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

Figure 1 shows the age pyramid of the total population of East End Montreal for 1971 and 1981. Figures for each sex have been broken down into five-year age segments, expressed in percentages for 1971 and 1981.

The population of the East End is slightly younger than the population of the Island of Montreal. In 1981, 26.3% of residents were under 20 years of age, while on the Island of Montreal, 25% fell into this category.

During the decade, the population aged slightly. The group under 15 fell from 26.5% in 1971 to 16.8% in 1981, while the group over 55 went from 14.6% to 21%.

The various age groups in the population followed more or less the same pattern as age groups on the Island of Montreal. The aging of the population was due mainly to the declining birth rate and the exodus of young families to the suburbs.

5.3 TOTAL POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE

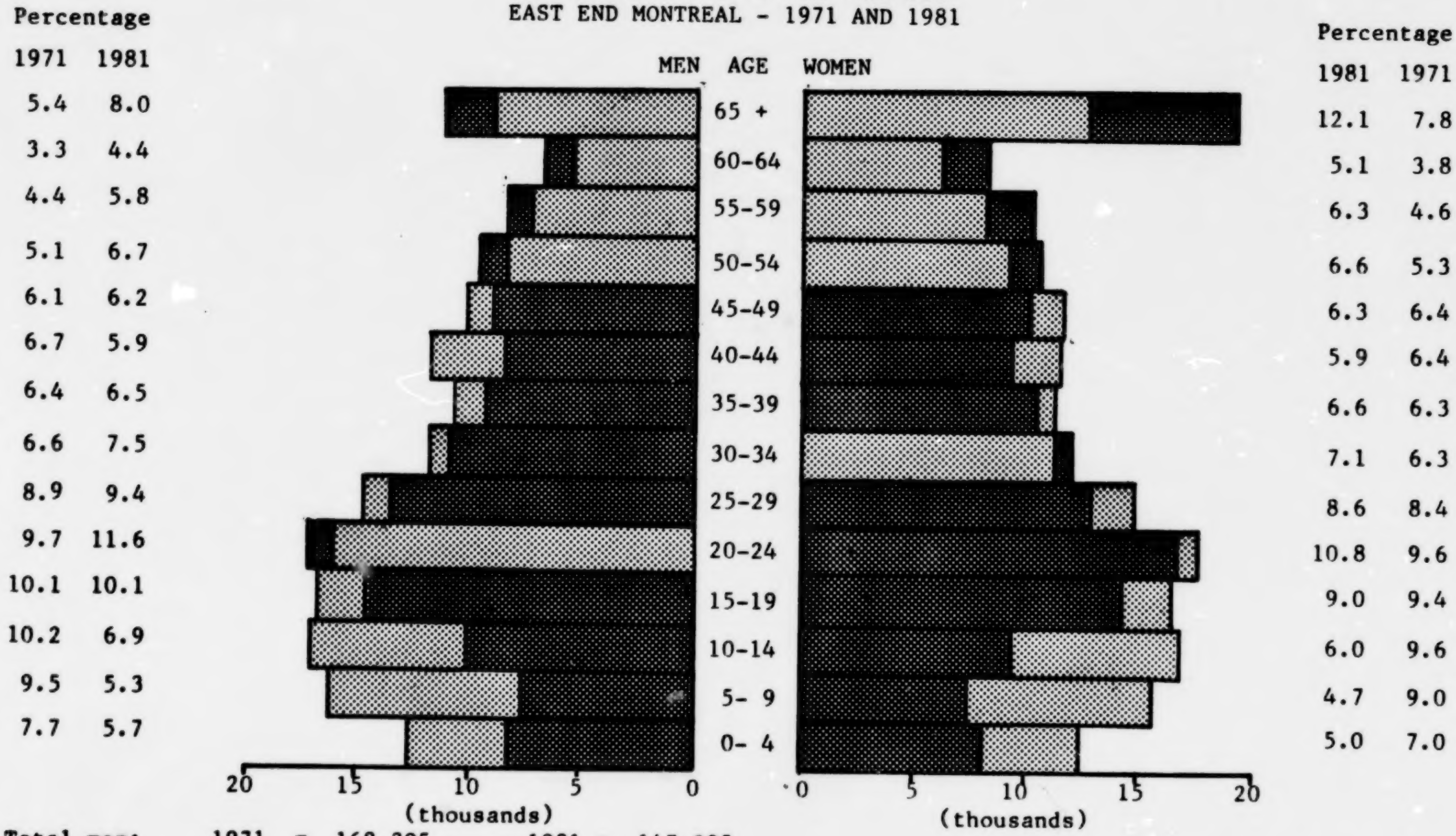
As Table 8 shows, 85.3% of the total population of East End Montreal is French-speaking. Thus, French-speaking people clearly account for a larger proportion of the population in the East End than they do on the Island of Montreal (59.9%) or in Quebec as a whole (82.3%).

Historically, the East End of the Island of Montreal has always been a French-speaking area. The English-language group accounts for only 6.2% of the population, compared with 22.4% in all of Montreal and 11% in Quebec.

Those whose mother tongue is other than French or English make up 8.5% of East End residents. The Italian community is the largest.

FIGURE 1

TOTAL POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX
EAST END MONTREAL - 1971 AND 1981



Total men: 1971 = 168,305 1981 = 147,295
Total women: 1971 = 174,195 1981 = 158 930

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 1971, microcards 10305
Census of Canada 1981, catalogue 93-917

TABLE 8
TOTAL POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE
EAST END MONTREAL, ISLAND OF MONTREAL AND THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
1981

MOTHER TONGUE	EAST END MONTREAL	ISLAND OF MONTREAL	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
French	85.3	59.9	82.4
English	6.2	22.4	11.0
Other	8.5	17.7	6.6
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981, tables produced for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, SPC 81A11 microcards.

5.4 LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS

Table 9 shows the labour market indicators for the community by sex and age group.

Between 1971 and 1981, the adult population of the East End fell slightly, while the labour force grew by over 13%.

This increase is mainly due to the higher participation rate among women. Between 1971 and 1981, the participation rate of women rose from 35.8% to 49.7%. The participation rate among men still remained higher than that of women, particularly in the older age groups.

The number of employed persons increased, as did the labour force during the decade in question, but at a slightly faster rate. The ratio of employed persons to adult population is lower than it is on the Island of Montreal.

5.5 LABOUR FORCE BY LEVEL OF SCHOOLING

Figure 2 presents a breakdown of the labour force in East End Montreal by highest level of schooling attained. (The concept of labour force allows us to exclude students for the most part.)

TABLE 9
LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS BY AGE AND SEX
EAST END MONTREAL - 1981

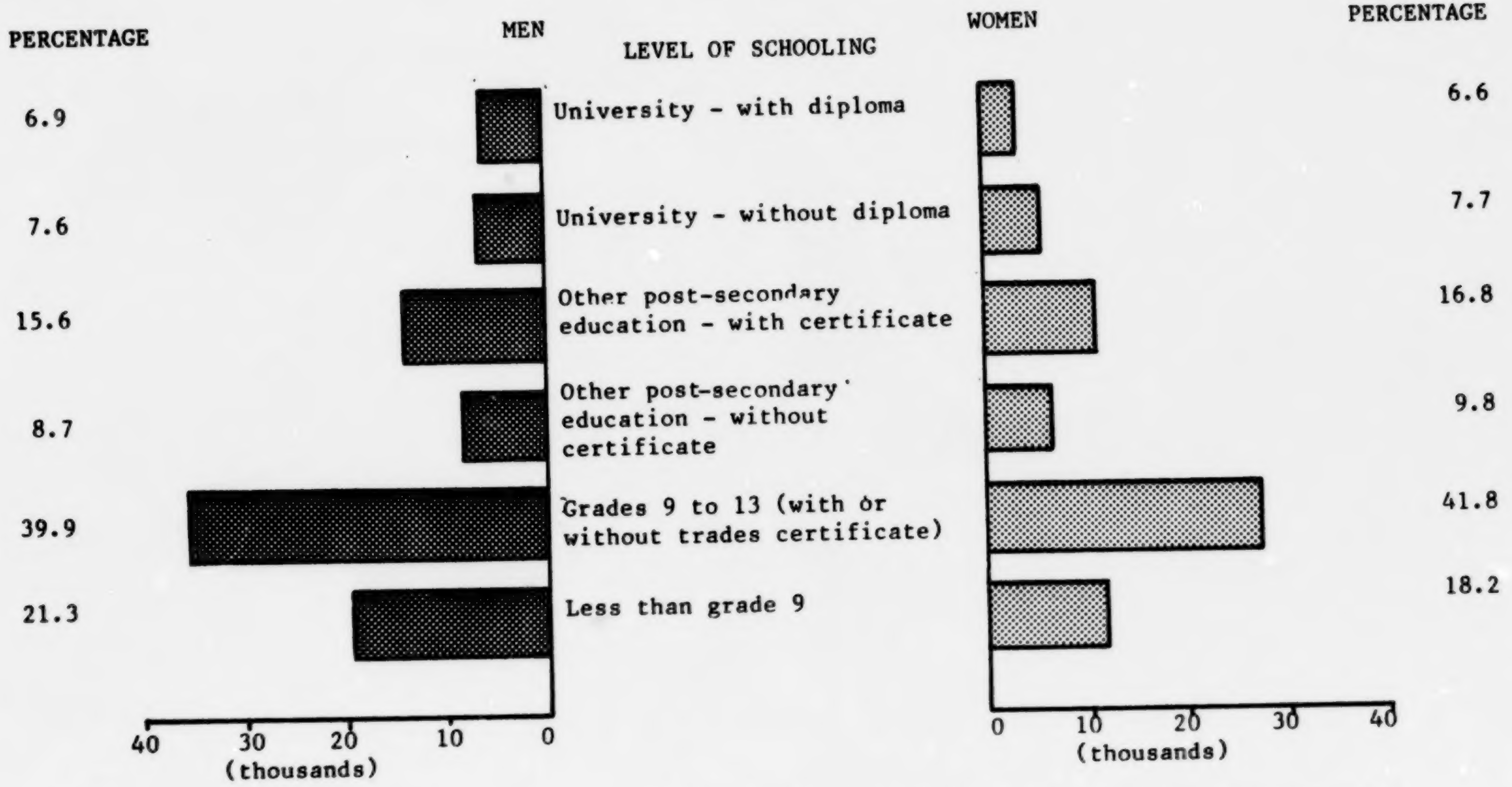
INDICATOR		TOTAL	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 and over
Adult population	Total	247,390	28,585	34,025	86,430	71,100	27,250
	Men	117,435	14,420	16,955	42,155	33,255	10,650
	Women	129,955	14,165	17,070	44,270	37,845	16,600
Labour force	Total	154,150	12,075	28,700	67,600	43,475	2,305
	Men	89,535	6,185	15,230	39,150	27,590	1,380
	Women	64,615	5,885	13,470	28,445	15,885	925
Employed persons	Total	139,325	9,185	25,050	62,175	40,795	2,130
	Men	81,565	4,610	13,130	36,360	26,180	1,285
	Women	57,765	4,580	11,915	25,815	14,610	845
Unemployed	Total	14,825	2,890	3,655	5,425	2,685	170
	Men	7,970	1,575	2,100	2,790	1,410	95
	Women	6,855	1,310	1,555	2,640	1,275	75
Not in labour force	Total	93,235	16,515	5,325	18,825	27,625	24,950
	Men	27,900	8,235	1,725	3,005	5,665	9,275
	Women	65,340	8,280	3,600	15,820	21,960	15,675
Participation rate	Total	62.3	42.2	84.3	78.2	61.1	8.5
	Men	76.2	42.9	89.8	92.9	83.0	13.0
	Women	49.7	41.5	78.9	64.3	42.0	5.6
Unemployment rate	Total	9.6	23.9	12.7	8.0	6.2	7.4
	Men	8.9	25.5	13.8	7.1	5.1	6.9
	Women	10.6	22.3	11.5	9.3	8.0	8.1
Ratio: employed persons/ adult population	Total	56.3	32.1	76.6	71.9	57.4	7.8
	Men	69.5	32.0	77.4	86.3	78.7	12.1
	Women	44.5	32.3	69.8	58.3	38.6	5.1

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 1981, tables produced for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

FIGURE 2

LABOUR FORCE BY HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING AND SEX

EAST END MONTREAL - 1981



SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 1981, tables produced for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

The level of schooling is virtually the same for both sexes. The proportion of men holding university degrees is slightly higher, but the proportion of men who did not complete Grade 9 is also higher than that of women.

The labour force of the community in general has less education than that of the Island of Montreal and the Province of Quebec. For example, only 14% of the labour force have any university education. On the Island of Montreal and in Quebec as a whole, the figures are 25% and 18.4%, respectively.

Also, men and women with no more than 13 years of schooling account for 60% of the labour force in the East End, compared with 51.9% on the Island of Montreal and 57.3% in Quebec.

5.6 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

Figure 3 shows the breakdown of employed persons in East End Montreal by major occupational group and sex.

The clerical group - typists, bookkeepers, clerks, receptionists - is by far the largest, and employs mainly women.

Next come the service occupations (accommodation, restaurants, security, apparel and other services), followed by product fabricating, assembling and repairing, and then sales. Together, these four industries account for 55% of employed persons in the community.

Men are much more evenly distributed among the various groups than women. Four of the major occupational groups alone account for three-quarters of employed women, while seven groups account for three-quarters of employed men.

5.7 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

Figure 4 shows the breakdown of employed persons in East End Montreal by economic sector and sex.

The community, business and personal services sector is the largest employer, with 29.4% of all workers living in the area. This is the main employment sector for women, employing 41% of all female workers.

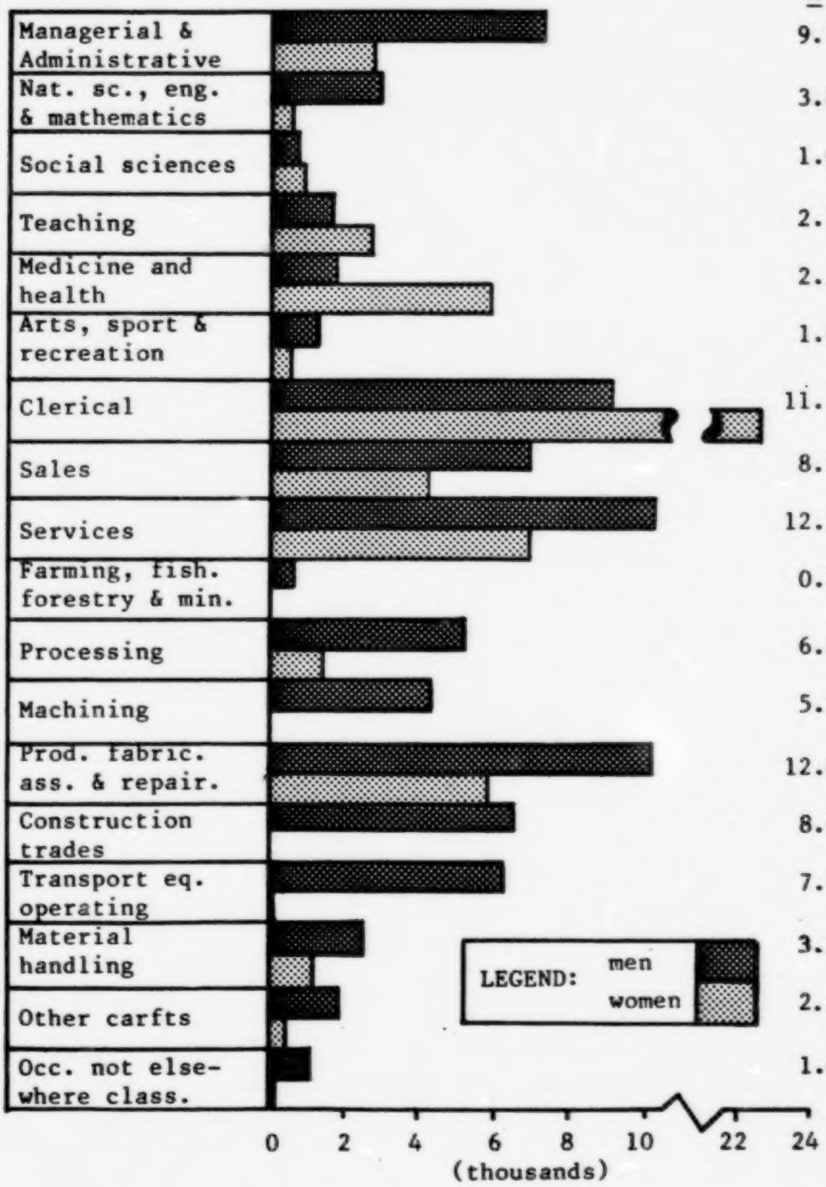
In second place are the manufacturing industries, which account for 25.8% of employed persons. This sector is the largest employer of men.

Next comes the trade sector. Together, these three groups of industries account for more than three-quarters of employed persons in the East End, which reflects their prominence in the community's industrial base.

FIGURE 3

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP AND SEX

EAST END MONTREAL - 1981



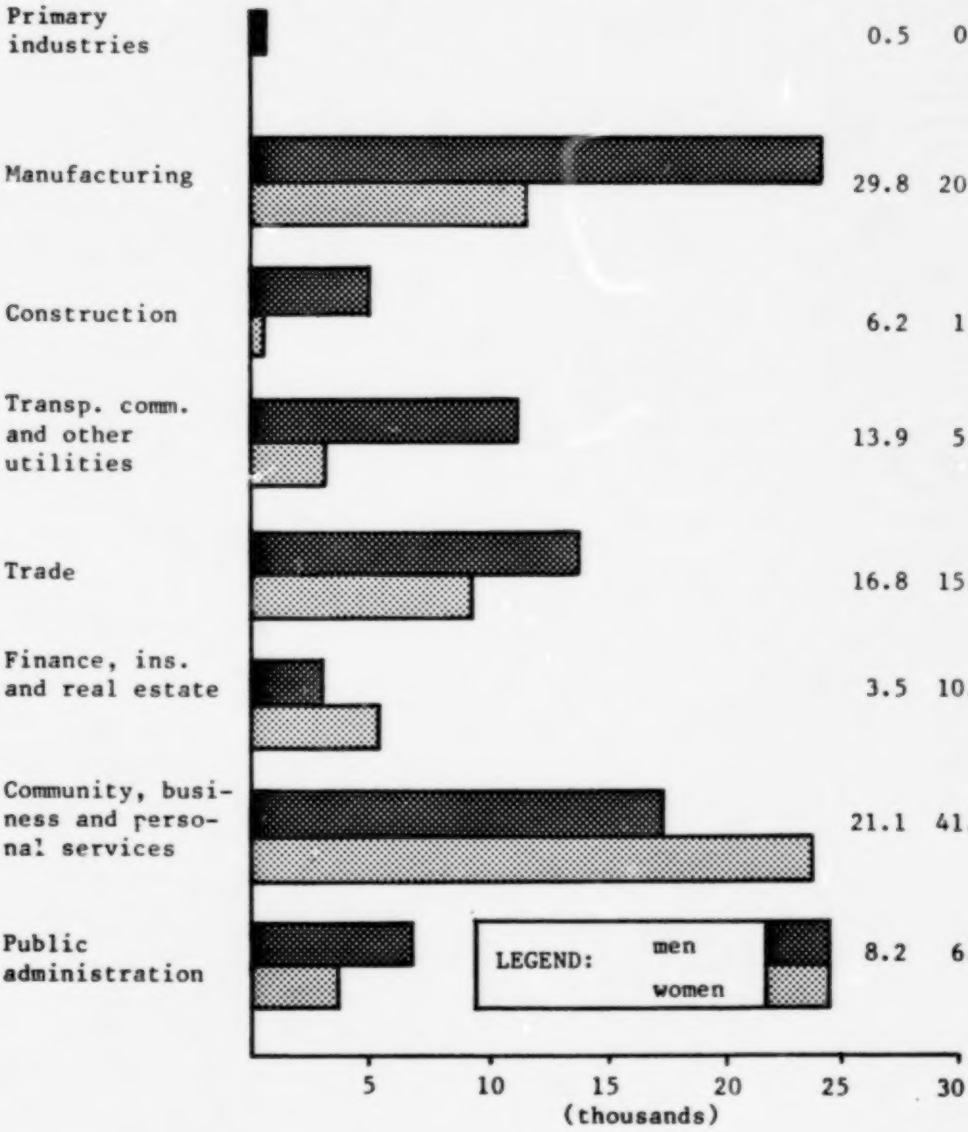
	PERCENTAGE		
	M	W	T
Managerial & Administrative	9.1	5.1	7.5
Nat. sc., eng. & mathematics	3.8	1.1	2.7
Social sciences	1.0	1.6	1.2
Teaching	2.1	4.7	3.2
Medicine and health	2.3	14.2	5.6
Arts, sport & recreation	1.6	1.2	1.4
Clerical	11.3	39.8	23.1
Sales	8.5	7.4	8.1
Services	12.5	12.0	12.3
Farming, fish. forestry & min.	0.7	0.1	0.5
Processing	6.6	2.4	4.9
Machining	5.2	0.3	3.2
Prod. fabric. ass. & repair.	12.6	10.1	11.6
Construction trades	8.0	0.1	4.8
Transport eq. operating	7.6	0.4	4.6
Material handling	3.2	2.0	2.7
Other carfts	2.5	1.0	1.9
Occ. not elsewhere class.	1.4	0.5	1.0

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 1981, tables produced for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

FIGURE 4

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR AND SEX

EAST END MONTREAL - 1981



	PERCENTAGE		
	M	W	T
Primary industries	0.5	0.1	0.4
Manufacturing	29.8	20.2	25.8
Construction	6.2	1.0	4.0
Transp. comm. and other utilities	13.9	5.6	10.4
Trade	16.8	15.7	16.3
Finance, ins. and real estate	3.5	10.0	6.2
Community, business and personal services	21.1	41.1	29.4
Public administration	8.2	6.4	7.5

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 1981, tables produced for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

As noted earlier, men are much more evenly distributed throughout the various industrial sectors than are women.

5.8 HABITUAL FLOW OF WORKERS

Table 10 provides data relating to the habitual movement of workers between the East End and surrounding areas.

TABLE 10
HABITUAL FLOW OF WORKERS
EAST END MONTREAL - 1981

TERRITORY OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION	WORKERS ENTERING EAST END	WORKERS LEAVING EAST END	NET MOVEMENT
Island of Montreal (excluding the East End)	43,000	74,500	-31,500
South Shore of the St Lawrence	15,500	5,000	10,500
North of the Island of Montreal	20,500	3,600	16,900
TOTAL	79,000	83,100	-4,100

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981, tables produced for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

The "workers entering" column indicates the number of people leaving their place of residence to come and work in the East End. The "workers leaving" column, on the other hand, represents employed persons who lived in the community but work outside. Finally, the "net movement" column shows the difference between the number leaving and the number coming in.

The territories of origin and destination are divided into three categories. The first is the Island of Montreal, excluding the East End.

The second consists of Montreal area municipalities located on the south shore of the St Lawrence River.

The third category includes the municipalities lying immediately north of the Island of Montreal.

In 1981, 79,000 employed persons came to work in the East End, while 56,000 people lived and worked in the community. There were thus 135,000 people working in the East End.

The majority of workers entering the East End came from the Island of Montreal (54.4%), and from the area to the north of the Island (25.9%).

Conversely, 90% of workers leaving the area remained on the Island of Montreal. The municipalities to the north and south of the Island provided more workers than employment.

However, extensive job losses suffered in the East End since 1981 have very likely increased the number of workers leaving to work elsewhere and decreased the number coming in.

6- ECONOMY AND LABOUR MARKET

From the beginning of the century to the 1960's, the East End was the industrial heart of the Montreal region. Refineries, shipyards and foundries, long synonymous with prosperity, shaped the landscape of this urban area and were the driving force behind its economy.

However, in recent years, the economy of the East End has been sorely tested. The trend that began with the 1982 recession - deterioration of employment in manufacturing, along with development of the service sector, but in areas where there is little employment - seems to be continuing and does not augur well for the future.

Note that the terms "workers", "employees" and "labour force" used in this chapter all refer to the concept of employment (see chapter 5 for definition).

6.1 INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE

The industrial structure of East End Montreal will be analysed under three headings: major industries, the manufacturing sector, and the community, business and personal services sector.

Each section includes a figure and two tables showing numbers of employers and employment in each sector by size. Unless otherwise indicated, changes in each sector are shown in terms of employment only.

The data are from an inventory of employers compiled by the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission in each Canada Employment Centre (CEC) area of the Montreal Metropolitan District.

The reader will note that the total employment figure obtained through this source does not correspond to the Statistics Canada figure from the 1981 census. This discrepancy is chiefly due to the recession, which caused employment levels to drop between 1981 and 1984. Also, the inventory of firms, unlike the census, did not take into account persons working at home or with no usual place of work.

6.1.1 Major Industries

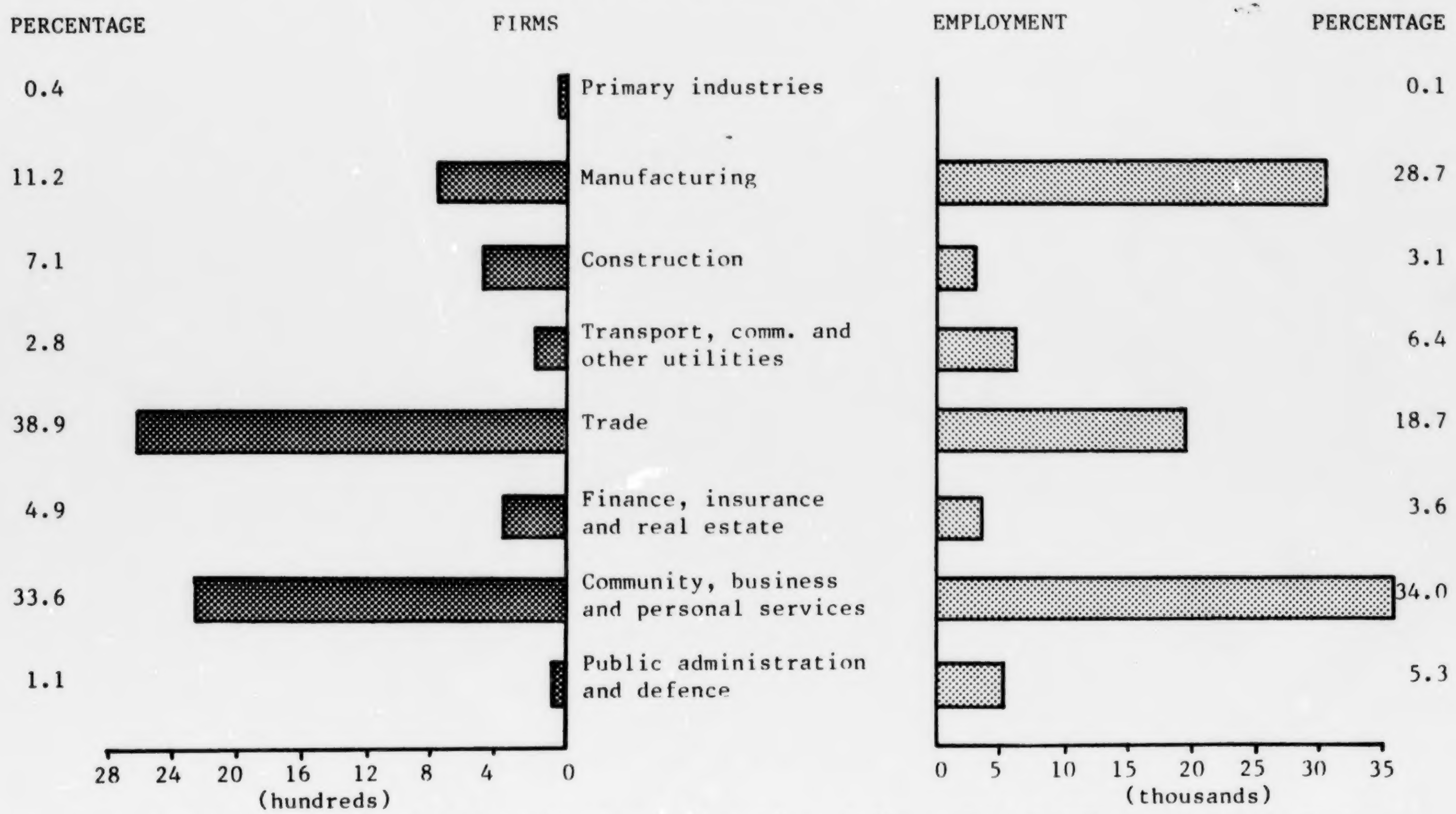
The largest employer is the community, business and personal services sector, which accounts for more than one-third of employment in the area, much of it in hospitals. Health care employment is concentrated in the southwest area of the community in particular.

For several years, profound changes in the industrial base have been stimulating activity in this sector. Thus its share of total employment has been increasing through the combined effect of its own growth and the decline of manufacturing. This trend is expected to continue.

FIGURE 5

NUMBER OF FIRMS AND EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY

EAST END MONTREAL - 1985



SOURCE: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, List of firms, East End Montreal Canada Employment Centre, 1985, unpublished documents.

TABLE 11
NUMBER OF FIRMS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY AND FIRM SIZE
EAST END MONTREAL - 1985

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	1-4 employees	5-19 employees	20-49 employees	50-99 employees	100-199 employees	200-499 employees	500-999 employees	1,000 employees and over	TOTAL
Primary industries	19	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Manufacturing	294	237	91	73	34	26	4	4	763
Construction	346	96	32	7	1	1	-	-	483
Transportation, communications and other utilities	86	59	23	9	6	3	2	1	189
Trade	1,871	610	106	42	8	6	3	-	2,646
Finance, insurance and real estate	146	152	33	1	1	1	1	-	335
Community, business and personal services	1,548	502	143	43	22	16	3	6	2,283
Public administration and defence	14	25	22	6	7	3	-	1	78
ALL MAJOR INDUSTRIES	4,324	1,689	450	181	79	56	13	12	6,804

SOURCE: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, List of firms, Montreal East Canada Employment Centre, 1985, unpublished documents.

TABLE 12

EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY AND FIRM SIZE

EAST END MONTREAL - 1985

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	1-4 employees	5-19 employees	20-49 employees	50-99 employees	100-199 employees	200-499 employees	500-999 employees	1,000 employees and over	TOTAL
Primary Industries	37	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	92
Manufacturing	718	2,378	2,801	4,800	4,651	8,020	2,640	4,560	30,568
Construction	802	815	823	405	219	270	-	-	3,334
Transportation, communications and other utilities	198	615	700	615	775	770	1,300	1,800	6,773
Trade	4,610	5,088	3,092	2,770	903	1,580	1,840	-	19,883
Finance, insurance and real estate	365	1,597	981	60	100	250	500	-	3,853
Community, business and personal services	3,772	4,591	4,038	2,953	3,232	4,360	1,575	11,665	36,186
Public administration and defence	33	290	637	381	1,000	850	-	2,500	5,691
ALL MAJOR INDUSTRIES	10,535	15,429	13,072	11,984	10,880	16,100	7,855	20,525	106,380

SOURCE: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, List of firms, Montreal East Canada Employment Centre, 1985, unpublished documents.

The second largest employer is the manufacturing sector, which employs over 30,000 persons. It is relatively more important in the industrial structure of the East End than in that of the Island of Montreal.

The 1982 recession, rationalization of production, domestic and foreign competition, and, in some instances, outdated buildings and equipment, led to the closing of many key members of the local manufacturing industry. The list is long: General Bakeries (200 employees), Steinberg Bakeries (465), David Biscuits (435), Freedman (300), Metropolitan Floors (110), MacMillan Bathurst (110), Welfab (200), Metafile Industries (160), SMI Industries (110), SKD Technology (260), Texaco (420), BP (220) and Esso (480) are all important local firms that have recently closed.

In addition, higher productivity through technological advances has led several firms to reduce their staff.

At present, there is no hope for an improvement in the situation, and the relative importance of the manufacturing sector in total employment should continue to fade.

Trade is the third largest employer in the East End. Although there are more firms in trade than in any other sector, they tend to be small and do not employ large numbers of people. Small retail stores are strongly represented and account for more than a third of employment in the sector.

Employment in this sector has grown steadily for several years, at a slightly faster rate than the economy as a whole. Growth should continue over the next few years.

Far behind is the transportation, communications and other utilities sector, which consists largely of trucking and school bus companies. It accounts for about 7,000 jobs.

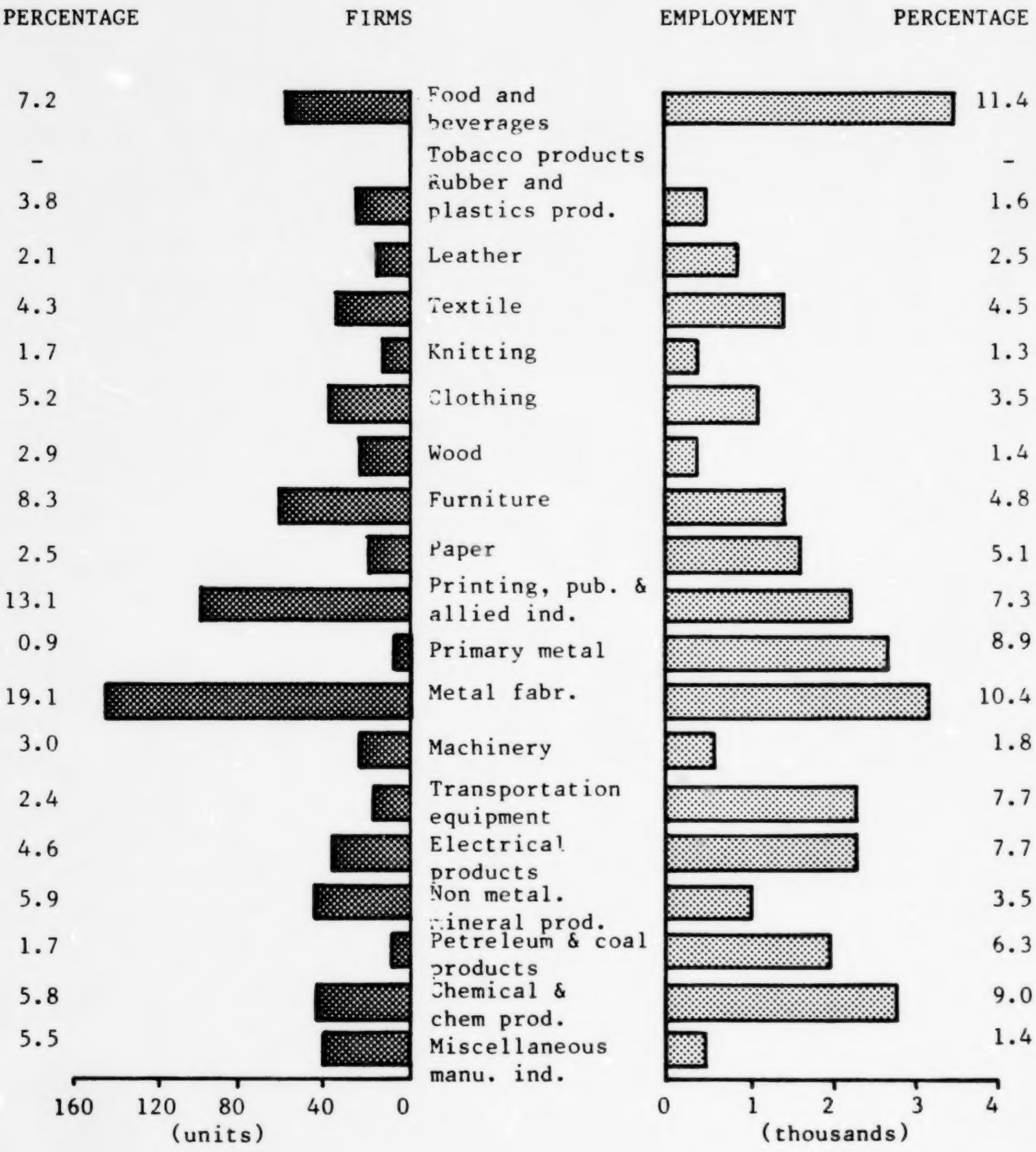
The number of people working in public administration and defence is due mainly to the presence of one large employer: the Longue Pointe depot operated by the Department of National Defence.

Finally, the finance, insurance and real estate sector, construction sector and primary industries sector are relatively unimportant in the industrial structure of the area. They account for only 6.8% of total employment.

6.1.2 Manufacturing

Statistics Canada divides the manufacturing sector down into 20 industries. For purposes of analysis, they may be grouped on the basis of common characteristics and trends.

FIGURE 6
NUMBER OF FIRMS AND EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING
EAST END MONTREAL - 1985



SOURCE: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, List of Firms, East End Montreal Canada Employment Centre, 1985, unpublished documents.

TABLE 13

NUMBER OF FIRMS IN MANUFACTURING BY FIRM SIZE

EAST END MONTREAL - 1985

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	1-4 employees	5-19 employees	20-49 employees	50-99 employees	100-199 employees	200-499 employees	500-999 employees	1,000 employees and over	TOTAL
Food and beverages	19	18	4	5	2	6	1	-	55
Rubber and plastic	11	10	4	4	-	-	-	-	29
Leather	5	4	3	1	2	1	-	-	16
Textiles	10	11	3	5	2	2	-	-	33
Knitting	4	2	6	-	1	-	-	-	13
Clothing	15	12	7	4	1	1	-	-	40
Wood	9	5	6	1	1	-	-	-	22
Furniture and fixtures	28	18	7	5	5	-	-	-	63
Paper and related products	2	5	3	2	4	3	-	-	19
Printing, publishing and allied industries	53	28	5	9	3	2	-	-	100
Primary metal	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	7

TABLE 13 (cont'd)
NUMBER OF FIRMS IN MANUFACTURING BY FIRM SIZE
EAST END MONTREAL - 1985

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	1-4 employees	5-19 employees	20-49 employees	50-99 employees	100-199 employees	200-499 employees	500-999 employees	1,000 employees and over	TOTAL
Metal products (excluding machinery and transportation equipment)	52	54	20	15	3	2	-	-	146
Machinery (except electrical)	5	13	3	1	-	1	-	-	23
Transportation equipment	3	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	18
Electrical products	12	11	3	3	4	1	-	1	35
Nonmetallic mineral products	24	12	-	6	2	1	-	-	45
Petroleum and coal products	2	3	-	5	-	2	1	-	13
Chemical and chemical products	14	12	9	4	3	-	1	1	44
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	26	10	4	2	-	-	-	-	42
ALL MANUFACTURING	294	237	91	73	34	26	4	4	763

SOURCE: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, List of firms, Montreal East Canada Employment Centre, 1985, unpublished documents.

TABLE 14
EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING BY FIRM SIZE
EAST END MONTREAL - 1985

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	1-4 employees	5-19 employees	20-49 employees	50-99 employees	100-199 employees	200-499 employees	500-999 employees	1,000 employees and over	TOTAL
Food and beverages	48	161	104	336	245	2,095	500	-	3,489
Rubber and plastic	28	79	115	257	-	-	-	-	479
Leather	10	45	85	80	345	200	-	-	765
Textiles	27	112	116	380	308	430	-	-	1,373
Knitting	6	19	200	-	176	-	-	-	401
Clothing	39	117	214	246	149	300	-	-	1,065
Wood	22	49	153	60	136	-	-	-	420
Furniture and fixtures	65	148	219	329	699	-	-	-	1,460
Paper and related products	4	49	74	154	443	820	-	-	1,544
Printing, publishing and allied industries	126	278	179	623	475	550	-	-	2,231
Primary metal	-	24	-	-	-	1,285	-	1,400	2,709

TABLE 14 (cont'd)
EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING BY FIRM SIZE
EAST END MONTREAL - 1985

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	1-4 employees	5-19 employees	20-49 employees	50-99 employees	100-199 employees	200-499 employees	500-999 employees	1,000 employees and over	TOTAL
Metal products (excluding machinery and transportation equipment)	134	579	590	1,005	440	440	-	-	3,188
Machinery (except electrical)	12	135	95	50	-	270	-	-	562
Transportation equipment	8	84	132	50	160	210	700	1,000	2,344
Electrical products	30	109	132	205	465	325	-	1,100	2,366
Nonmetallic mineral products	61	127	-	368	225	275	-	-	1,056
Petroleum and coal products	6	32	-	293	-	820	790	-	1,941
Chemical and chemical products	31	147	277	209	385	-	650	1,060	2,759
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	61	84	116	155	-	-	-	-	416
ALL MANUFACTURING	718	2,378	2,801	4,800	4,651	8,020	2,640	4,560	30,568

SOURCE: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, List of firms, Montreal East Canada Employment Centre, 1985, unpublished documents.

Two industries are very important in the area's manufacturing structure: primary metal processing and metal fabricating. They account for nearly 20% of manufacturing employment.

Employment is primarily concentrated in the many small and medium-sized firms specialized in metal pressing and coating, fabricated construction parts and machine shops. But there is also considerable employment in large firms such as Noranda Inc, Division CCR (the largest copper refinery in the world), and Canadian Steel Foundries and Canadian Steel Wheel, both subsidiaries of the multinational Hawker-Siddeley.

Although hurt by the last recession, the metal fabricating industry has managed to maintain a certain degree of stability in employment. Increased productivity through technological advances has enabled this industry to meet the demand. There is every indication that the situation will continue, at least in the short term.

With respect to foundries, however, it seems that stiff domestic and international competition has left little room for expansion, as shown by the recent layoffs at Canadian Steel Foundries and Canadian Steel Wheel.

Transportation equipment and electrical products account for 15.4% of manufacturing employment.

The transportation equipment industry seems to be quite unstable. The industrial division of Versatile Vickers Inc, which is involved in the manufacture of CANDU reactors (among other things) is doing very well. On the other hand, the future of its shipbuilding yard, whose renovation would require considerable investment, seems uncertain at present.

The slowing of the world market for locomotives, competition from US giants General Motors and General Electric, and the financial difficulties of developing countries have forced Bombardier Inc to make radical reductions in its personnel.

Electrical products manufacturers have benefited from the housing boom, a general increase in demand, and increased exports. Although the industry is highly competitive, its current position on the market is favourable.

Other major industries include printing and paper and allied industries, which employ 12.3% of workers in the manufacturing sector.

Firms with more than 200 employees include CIP Inc and SPB Canada Inc, which specialize in cardboard, and Rolph Clarke Stone and Ronalds Federated Ltd in the commercial printing field.

In the last few years, these industries have seen a certain degree of employment stability. Ongoing modernization efforts and entry into the US market - particularly in commercial printing - point to continued success.

The traditional leather, textiles, knitting and clothing industries account for 11.8% of manufacturing employment in the East End. They have recently been facing growing competition from foreign countries and employment has been steadily shrinking. Efforts to modernize and rationalize in order to improve the competitive position of these firms have also contributed to the decline. It looks as though the decline of these industries will be irreversible in the long term.

Rationalization of production, increased automation and saturation of the domestic market have led to reduced employment in the food and beverage industry, which accounts for 11.4% of manufacturing employment.

Heavy losses incurred in the bakery products industry seem to be a thing of the past and the future is looking brighter. Some firms are now in a position to increase production and improve their market positions.

Because of the proximity of oil refineries, the chemical industry is well established in the East End. It alone accounts for 9% of manufacturing employment.

Among the largest firms are Union Carbide Canada Ltd, which specializes in olefins, polyethylene and various chemicals, as well as Johnson & Johnson Inc, which manufactures first aid products.

Johnson & Johnson has one of the largest industrial health care research centres in Canada. The centre conducts research in four separate but complementary fields: quality control, technological development, production development and operations development. Half of its personnel is specialized in analytical and physical chemistry, mechanical and chemical engineering, microbiology, textile sciences and general sciences.

Employment in the chemical industry has been fairly stable in the past few years. Technological advances have enabled it to keep pace with growing demand.

This situation is expected to continue. There is, however, still some danger that the Union Carbide polyethylene division may close.

Finally, the petroleum industry, traditionally predominant in the industrial structure of the East End, has declined considerably following a decreased demand for petroleum products, which has forced the major refineries to rationalize production.

Rationalization has been reflected by the closure of three refineries, and the loss of more than 1,100 direct jobs; the Gulf Canada Ltd petrochemical complex, which employs 450 people, is also threatened.

6.1.3 Community, business and personal services

Health and welfare services are by far the largest industry in this sector, employing 48.9% of service workers, mainly in hospitals.

For the past 20 years, both health and welfare services have grown steadily. Because of the growing popularity of day care centres and improved health care geared toward the aging population, moderate growth is expected in the coming years.

Education and related services account for 15.8% of employment in community, business and personal services. Most of these workers are employed in elementary and secondary schools or in the two school boards with headquarters in the community.

For the last 10 years, employment has been stagnating because of steadily declining enrolment. The impact of this phenomenon has, however, been attenuated by the development of adult education and training and the fact that students are now staying in school longer. These trends point to stable employment.

Accommodation and food services is another important element of the community, business and personal services sector. It accounts for 13% of employment. Food services is by far the largest employer.

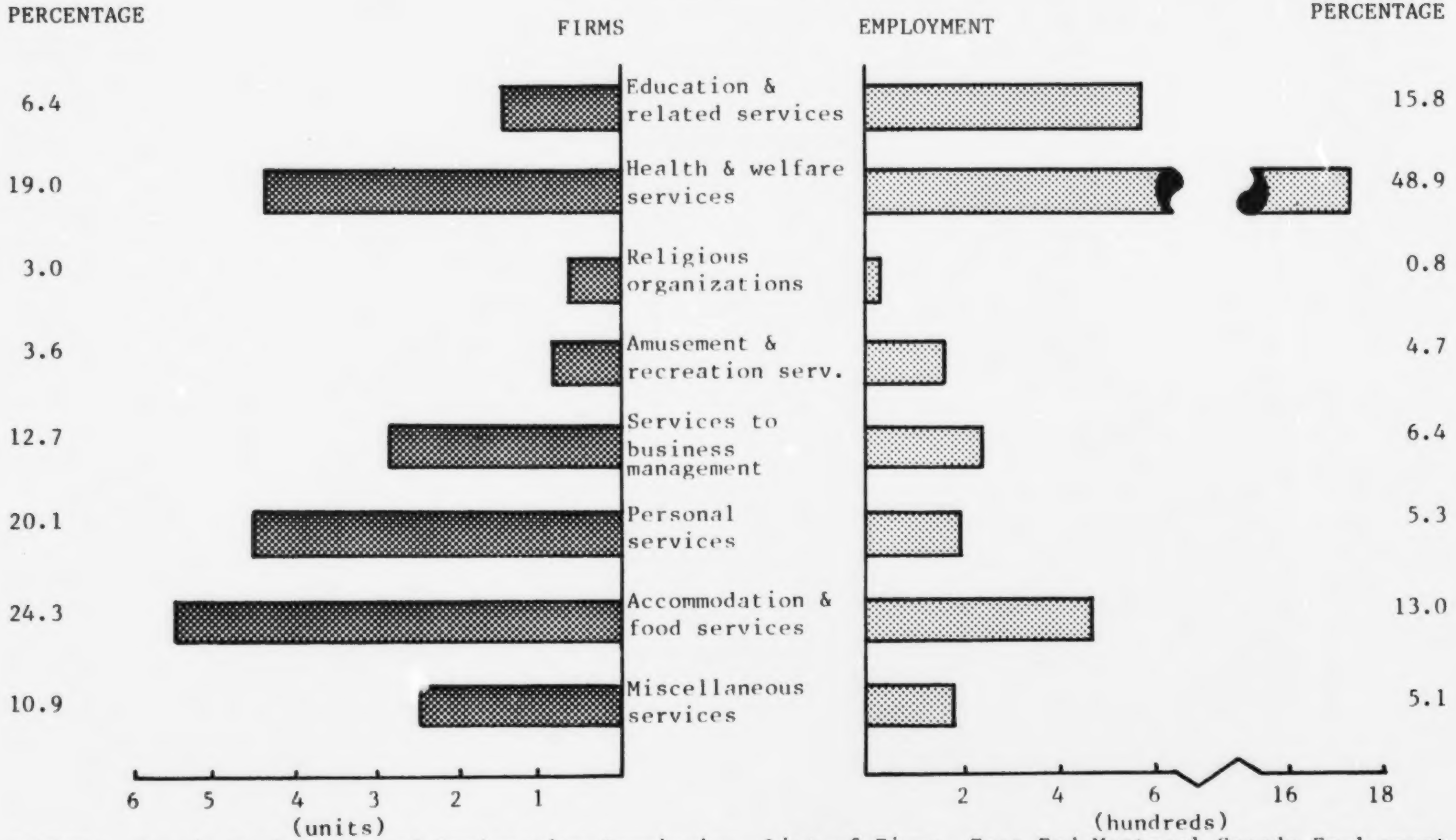
Closely associated with the lifestyle of the population, employment in this industry has been growing steadily for the past 20 years. The advent of fast-food restaurants, the development of recreation, the proximity of the Olympic Stadium and an increase in tourism are but a few factors that have contributed to the expansion. Growth should continue over the next few years at a more moderate rate.

The services to business management industry, although it is not a large employer and consists mainly of security services in the East End, should maintain its particularly rapid growth rate, because of the steady growth of management, advertising and computer consulting services.

FIGURE 7

NUMBER OF FIRMS AND EMPLOYMENT IN COMMUNITY, BUSINESS AND PERSONAL SERVICES

EAST END MONTREAL - 1985



SOURCE: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, List of Firms, East End Montreal Canada Employment Centre, 1985, unpublished documents.

TABLE 15
NUMBER OF FIRMS IN COMMUNITY, BUSINESS AND PERSONAL SERVICES BY FIRM SIZE
EAST END MONTREAL - 1985

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	1-4 employees	5-19 employees	20-49 employees	50-99 employees	100-199 employees	200-499 employees	500-999 employees	1,000 employees and over	TOTAL
Education and related services	28	51	48	9	5	2	1	1	145
Health and welfare services	276	102	18	11	10	10	2	4	433
Religious organizations	57	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	69
Amusement and recreation	56	21	3	1	1	-	-	1	83
Services to business management	218	51	13	5	2	1	-	-	290
Personal services	419	33	4	-	2	1	-	-	459
Accommodation and food services	307	191	40	14	1	1	-	-	554
Miscellaneous services	187	43	15	3	1	1	-	-	250
ALL COMMUNITY, BUSINESS AND PERSONAL SERVICES	1,548	502	143	43	22	16	3	6	2,283

SOURCE: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, List of firms, Montreal East Canada Employment Centre, 1985, unpublished documents.

TABLE 16
EMPLOYMENT IN COMMUNITY, BUSINESS AND PERSONAL SERVICES BY FIRM SIZE
EAST END MONTREAL - 1985

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	1-4 employees	5-19 employees	20-49 employees	50-99 employees	100-199 employees	200-499 employees	500-999 employees	1,000 employees and over	TOTAL
Education and related services	76	589	1,359	631	696	659	500	1,200	5,710
Health and welfare services	670	953	535	782	1,453	2,777	1,075	9,450	17,695
Religious organizations	123	86	71	-	-	-	-	-	280
Amusement and recreation	137	223	91	63	180	-	-	1,015	1,709
Services to business management	521	475	433	375	315	200	-	-	2,319
Personal services	1,008	267	89	-	305	250	-	-	1,919
Accommodation and food services	775	1,662	1,087	887	100	200	-	-	4,711
Miscellaneous services	462	336	373	215	183	274	-	-	1,843
ALL COMMUNITY, BUSINESS AND PERSONAL SERVICES	3,772	4,591	4,038	2,953	3,232	4,360	1,575	11,665	36,186

SOURCE: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, List of firms, Montreal East Canada Employment Centre, 1985, unpublished documents.

6.2 WAGE RATES

Table 17 lists the major occupations which are characteristic of the area, along with their respective wage rages. These occupations were chosen on the basis of the large numbers of workers they represent in the East End and their relevance to private sector firms.

In addition to the occupation, the table shows the industry covered in each case. The notation "any industry" means that the wage is representative of all industries. The wage range is based on a decile scale from which the top and bottom 10% of wages have been eliminated. The average wage, as well as the wage range, are given in weekly or hourly rates.

Although the wage rates pertain to the Montreal Metropolitan Area, they are applicable to the East End, given its prominence as a centre of employment in the region for the occupations selected.

6.3 MAJOR FIRMS

Table 18 provides a list of firms in the territory employing more than 200 workers. Head and branch offices of firms have been considered as separate units. The employment figure represents a yearly average.

Given the many factors subject to change in the East End, the reader should use these figures as indicators and not as absolute, fixed data.

Note that the education, health care and public administration sectors have been excluded from the list since specific information on these is provided in subsequent sections.

TABLE 17
WAGE RATES BY OCCUPATION
MONTREAL METROPOLITAN AREA - 1986

OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WAGE ($)	WAGE RANGE ($)
Office manager	Any industry	616/week	443 - 798
Senior programmer	Any industry	611/week	468 - 769
Senior secretary	Any industry	418/week	350 - 511
Senior stenographer	Any industry	370/week	331 - 380
Senior bookkeeper	Any industry	459/week	313 - 614
Payroll clerk	Any industry	418/week	277 - 562
Senior bookkeeping clerk	Any industry	450/week	366 - 643
Shipping clerk	Any industry	10.07/hr	4.83 - 12.10
Stock-records clerk	Any industry	394/week	259 - 521
Switchboard operator	Any industry	308/week	226 - 387
Office clerk (senior)	Any industry	444/week	356 - 532
Security guard	Any industry	7.70/hr	4.83 - 12.10
Waiter (with salary and tips)	Restaurants	3.78/hr	3.42 - 4.03
Cleaner, industrial plant	Any industry	10.45/hr	8.44 - 12.38
Machinist, general	Metal stamping, pressing and coating	12.18/hr	8.95 - 10.92
Machinist, general	Machine shops	14.32/hr	N.A.
Machinist, general	Miscellaneous machinery and equipment	13.76/hr	N.A.
Maintenance machinist	Any industry	13.84/hr	11.48 - 16.75
Sheet metal worker	Manufacturing	13.95/hr	11.92 - 16.31
Maintenance welder	Any industry	13.32/hr	10.32 - 16.03

TABLE 17 (cont'd)
WAGE RATES BY OCCUPATION
MONTREAL METROPOLITAN AREA - 1986

OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WAGE ($)	WAGE RANGE ($)
Welder, arc	Manufacturing	13.32/hr	10.39 - 17.52
Welder, production line	Miscellaneous machinery and equipment	12.85/hr	11.95 - 14.80
Welder, production line	Furniture	10.48/hr	9.65 - 11.15
Electrician, maintenance	Any industry	14.06/hr	12.05 - 16.50
Motor-vehicle mechanic, gasoline	Cartage	11.34/hr	8.49 - 13.60
Motor-vehicle mechanic, diesel	Cartage	11.91/hr	10.60 - 13.32
Millwright	Manufacturing	14.68/hr	10.74 - 17.94
Carpenter, maintenance	Any industry	12.86/hr	9.89 - 15.00
Pipe fitter, maintenance	Any industry	14.63/hr	13.19 - 17.41
Plumber, maintenance	Manufacturing	14.74/hr	12.49 - 16.81
Truck driver, general	Manufacturing	13.97/hr	12.55 - 15.89
Crater (all types)	Manufacturing	10.28/hr	7.40 - 12.69
Material handler, general	Manufacturing	11.69/hr	9.00 - 12.59
Offset pressman	Printing and publishing	16.17/hr	10.33 - 20.36
Web presser (lithography)	Printing and publishing	16.51/hr	13.17 - 21.03
Stationary engineer, general (1st class)	Any industry	14.14/hr	12.20 - 17.54

SOURCE: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, Guide to Wage Rates, Metropolitan Montreal, 1986.

TABLE 18
MAJOR FIRMS
EAST END MONTREAL - 1985

FIRM	MAIN ACTIVITY	EMPLOYMENT
CP Rail Angus Shops	Repair of rolling stock	1,800
Noranda Inc, Division CCR	Copper refining	1,400
Camco Inc	Household appliances	1,100
Johnson & Johnson Inc	First aid products	1,060
Montreal Baseball Club Ltd	Operation of professional baseball club	1,015
Versatile Vickers Inc	Ship repairs, nuclear assembly	1,000
Les Transports Provost Inc	Trucking	800
Shell Canada Ltd	Petroleum refining	790
Bombardier Inc	Rolling stock and diesel locomotives	700
Steinberg Inc	Food warehousing	680
Société des Alcools du Québec	Distributors of alcoholic beverages	650
Union Carbide Canada Ltd	Chemicals	650
Sears Canada Inc	Retail merchandising	510
Christie Brown and Co	Biscuits	500
WMI Quebec	Rubbish removal and disposal	500
Régie des Installations Olympiques	Operation of Olympic Stadium and facilities	500
Catelli	Food products	475
Gulf Canada Ltd	Petroleum refining	450
Petro-Canada	Petroleum refining	430
Lantic Sugar Ltd	Sugar refining	425
Noranda Metal Industries Ltd	Casting and smelting of copper and copper alloys	415
Pom Bakeries Ltd	Bread and baked goods	350
Coca Cola Ltd	Soft drinks	350
Épiciers Unis Métro-Richelieu Inc.	Food warehousing	350
GTE Sylvania Canada Ltd	Electric light bulbs and neon tubes	325

TABLE 18 (cont'd)
MAJOR FIRMS
EAST END MONTREAL - 1985

FIRM	MAIN ACTIVITY	EMPLOYMENT
Aquascutum Inc	Clothing	300
Steinberg Inc	Food warehousing	300
CIP Inc	Cardboard boxes and paper bags	300
Ronalds-Federated Ltd-Rolph-Clark-Stone Packaging Division	Printing	300
SPB Canada Inc	Cardboard	285
Atlas Turner Inc	Nonmetallic mineral products	275
Culinar Inc (Viau Division)	Biscuits	270
Emhart Canada Ltd	Industrial machinery	270
Hawker Siddeley Canada Inc Canadian Steel Foudries Division	Wrought steel	250
Le Village Olympique	Residential and commercial building management	250
Buanderie Centrale de Montréal Inc	Industrial laundering and cleaning	250
Universal Pipeline Enterprises Ltd	Welding	250
Ronalds Federated Ltd	Printing	250
American Can Canada Inc	Metal containers	240
RFI Industries Inc	Paper products	235
Hershey's Canada Inc	Candy and chocolate	225
Simpson	Retail marchandising	220
Miracle Mart	Retail marchandising	210
Distex SNA Inc	Automobile parts	210
UAP Inc	Automobile parts sales	200
Wink Industries Ltd	Textile dying and finishing	200
Tripar Inc	Metal products	200
Ramada Inn	Accommodation	200

SOURCE: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, List of firms, Montreal East Canada Employment Centre, 1985, unpublished documents.

7- INDUSTRIAL SPACE AND ENERGY

Industrial space and availability of basic energy resources are essential factors in the economic development of a community.

This chapter presents various information on industrial space in East End Montreal as well as a table comparing energy costs in Montreal with energy costs in major metropolitan areas around the world.

7.1 INDUSTRIAL SPACE

There are seven industrial parks in the East End, with over one million square metres still available.

With the exception of the Anjou Industrial Park, which is privately owned, all parks consist of land acquired by a municipality, usually under the Industrial Funds Act.

Table 19 shows the total area and the area available in each park, along with other information that may be useful to firms interested in locating there.

Many sites are still available in other industrial zones located in Pointe aux Trembles and Rivière des Prairies.

All parks are served by a natural gas distribution network.

7.2 ENERGY

Energy prices in Montreal are low, especially for electricity. Thanks to Quebec's abundant supply of electricity, much of which is provided through the vast James Bay complex, rates here are among the lowest in the world and substantial surplusses are exported.

Montreal is also well located with respect to natural gas, which is piped in from the rich oil and gas fields of Western Canada.

Table 20 compares Montreal energy prices with energy prices in selected metropolitan areas. The electricity and natural gas rates quoted are industrial rates based on a consumption of 200,000 kWh of electricity and 425,000 cubic metres of natural gas per month.

The indices appearing in the table are based on the unit price, with 100 representing the Montreal price.

TABLE 19
INDUSTRIAL PARKS
EAST END MONTREAL - 1985

INDUSTRIAL PARK	TOTAL AREA (hectares)	AREA AVAILABLE (hectares)	RAILWAY*	SELLING PRICE PER SQUARE METRE ($)	NUMBER OF FIRMS		EMPLOYMENT	
					TOTAL	MANUFAC-TURING	TOTAL	MANUFAC-TURING
Anjou	590	20	yes	13.45 à 18.82	419	225	13,000	7,000
Montreal								
Armand-Bombardier Park	12	5	yes	17.00 à 25.00	11	6	80	50
Armand-Chaput Park	78	39	yes	8.00 à 11.00	8	0	956	0
Rudolphe Faget Park	28	22	yes	13.00 à 16.00	4	3	48	46
Louis Hippolyte Lafontaine Park	8	7	X	32.00	0	0	0	0
Moreau Park	4	1	yes	26.00 à 28.00	4	4	45	45
Pointe aux Trembles Park	106	7	yes	9.00	51	47	1,496	1,391

* Railway: yes: railway within park
X: railway within two kilometres of park

SOURCE: Department of Industry and Commerce, Quebec Industrial Parks, 1985.

TABLE 20
COMPARATIVE ENERGY COSTS IN SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS - 1984
(Index: Montreal = 100)

METROPOLITAN AREA	ELECTRICITY	NATURAL GAS	DOMESTIC HEATING OIL	GASOLINE
Montreal	100	100	100	100
Toronto	105	88	98	91
Vancouver	87	71	97	93
Atlanta	166	152	97	78
Boston	298	202	112	69
Chicago	215	114	110	78
New York	389	162	79	78
Düsseldorf	178	148	93	111
London	209	131	127	131
Milan	124	154	112	180
Paris	127	105	115	133
Tokyo	306	235	139	148

SOURCE: Montreal Urban Community, Economic Development Office, Decision: Montreal, 1985.

8- CONSTRUCTION

Because little data is available, we can only provide a brief outline of the most recent general trends in construction in East End Montreal.

8.1 RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

Following a good performance in 1981, residential construction saw a sharp decline during 1982, mainly because of the recession at that time.

Under the impetus of a number of federal, provincial and municipal government housing access programs, the sector then saw a complete turnaround. There was a sharp rise in housing construction in 1983 and 1984, and there is every indication that the 1985 figures will be favourable as well.

The impact of government programs, such as the City of Montreal program to build 20,000 dwellings, the increase in the population of Ville d'Anjou, Rivière des Prairies and Pointe aux Trembles, and the trend toward living closer to the workplace are all factors favouring residential construction.

In the East End, mainly single-family dwellings and condominiums are being built.

One of the largest housing projects in Quebec got underway in 1984. This involved the redevelopment of the Angus plants in the southwestern area of the community. The project calls for the construction of 2,040 dwellings, mostly single-family, with small public parks, a cycle path and footpaths as well as small shops. The housing units include low-income housing, non-profit cooperatives, share-capital cooperatives, co-ownership buildings, and private and rental properties. Construction will take five years.

A large housing project is also under way in Pointe aux Trembles. Le Domaine Janville, at a total estimated cost of $250 million, includes the construction of 1,400 single-family houses and 600 condominiums and rental units.

Another major project began in 1983 in the southwestern part of the community. A total of 482 condominiums will be built under this scheme, known as the Le Méritas project.

In Ville d'Anjou, the Anjou 80 paramunicipal corporation has launched several projects, including Roger-Rousseau Parc and Condos Jardins.

Many other smaller projects are also in progress, particularly in Pointe aux Trembles and Rivière des Prairies.

Note that the cost of housing in Montreal is among the lowest in Canada. For instance, the average price of a new single-family house financed under the National Housing Act was as follows in 1984: $64,281 in Montreal, $78,764 in Halifax, $90,670 in Ottawa-Hull, $95,640 in Calgary, $100,262 in Vancouver and $99,616 in Toronto.

8.2 NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

Because of the recession, investment in industrial construction declined sharply in 1982. After that, firms began to exercise more caution in their construction projects, preferring to invest in machinery to consolidate their financial and competitive positions.

In 1985, there was some recovery in this area. There were more plant construction, expansion and modernization projects.

The most important project was undoubtedly the construction of the Petro-Canada hydrocracking plant in Pointe aux Trembles. Begun in 1983, it was completed in 1985.

Other smaller projects were completed or undertaken in 1985. These included the modernization of the Johnson & Johnson plant and head office, the expansion of Canadian Gypsum's premises, and the construction of the new Clevemont Industries, Manhattan Products Inc, West Chemical Products, Post-Fax and Colonial Elegance plants.

Industrial construction is concentrated mainly in Ville d'Anjou, Rivière des Prairies and Pointe aux Trembles, which have been slightly less affected by the setbacks of the manufacturing sector in the East End. In the rest of the community, sustained economic recovery will be required to get this type of construction going again.

In commercial construction, the Hotel Universel was completed in July 1985. The new building is located near the Olympic Stadium.

A vast real estate complex, Les Halles d'Anjou, at an estimated cost of $45 million, was begun in late 1984. The initial phase includes a public market and an office building.

This type of construction is expected to remain at current levels in the next few years, because of the modernization and expansion of shopping centres.

With respect to institutional and governmental construction, the only large project, apart from work involving the Rivière des Prairies water treatment plant, remains the completion of the mast on the Olympic Stadium. This project should take from June 1985 to December 1987.

9- EDUCATION AND HEALTH CARE

This chapter describes the education system in East End Montreal and provides general information on health care services.

9.1 EDUCATION

Table 21 shows the number of public and private French- and English-language institutions in the community, with their enrolments. All figures are for the 1984-1985 academic year.

TABLE 21
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ENROLMENT
EAST END MONTREAL - 1984-1985

LEVEL OF SCHOOLING	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS FRANCOPHONE	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS ANGLOPHONE	NUMBER OF STUDENTS FRANCOPHONE	NUMBER OF STUDENTS ANGLOPHONE
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS				
Preschool and elementary	59	9	19,837	2,371
Secondary	18	3	12,610	1,604
College	1	-	4,700	-
SUBTOTAL	78	12	37,147	3,975
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS				
Preschool and elementary	3	-	737	-
Secondary	3	-	1,058	-
College	2	-	3,615	493 *
SUBTOTAL	8	-	5,410	493
TOTAL	86	12	42,557	4,468

* Anglophone students from Marie-Victorin College

SOURCES: Conseil scolaire de l'Île de Montréal, Répertoire des écoles 1984-1985, 1985.
Department of Education, Réseau d'enseignement privé 1984-1985, 1985.
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, special compilations, 1985.

9.1.1 Elementary and Secondary Education

Elementary and secondary education in East End Montreal are provided chiefly by two public school boards.

The largest of these is the Montreal Catholic School Commission (MCSC), whose students are mainly French-speaking. The Jérôme Le Royer School Board provides both French- and English-language education. Both have their administrative offices in the East End.

The private system accounts for about 5% of total enrolment in the East End, and includes only French-language institutions.

9.1.2 College Education

Public college-level education in the province of Quebec is provided by general and professional colleges known as CEGEP's (Collèges d'enseignement général et professionnel). Students may choose between a two-year program that prepares them for university and a three-year career training program that prepares them to enter the labour market.

One French-language CEGEP, Maisonneuve College, is located in the East End. There are 10 CEGEP's on the entire Island of Montreal, three of them English. The pre-university program offers courses in nearly every discipline. The main vocational concentrations are in the administrative, biological and physical science technologies.

There are also private technical colleges, which account for 46.6% of college-level enrolment. Marie-Victorin College offers courses in both French and English.

9.1.3 University Education

East End Montreal is well served in terms of university education. Four Montreal universities, all located not far from the East End, accept both full-time and part-time students. The universities maintain close ties with the business community, ensuring that education is geared to labour market demand and playing an important role in the field of research.

Each university is known for its work in specific fields. The University of Montreal has acquired a solid reputation in astronomy, neurophysiology and biomedical engineering. McGill University is conducting important research in the fields of cancer, pharmacology, psychiatry, dentistry and forensic medicine. It is also well-respected in the natural sciences field.

The Montreal campus of the University of Quebec (Université du Québec à Montréal or UQAM) is a pioneer in the field of business information technology. The establishment of a research laboratory on income distribution (Labrev) and a nutrition research centre (CRESALA) reflects its preoccupation with current concerns.

The Concordia University Centre for Building Studies specializes in such areas as noise pollution control, heat conservation and innovative building design.

Four other institutions also offer university programs: the École Nationale d'Administration Publique (ENAP) and École de Technologie Supérieure, which are affiliated with the University of Quebec, and the École Polytechnique and École des hautes études commerciales (HEC), affiliated with the University of Montreal.

9.2 HEALTH CARE SERVICES

Excellent health care services, most of which are publicly funded, are available on a universal basis. There is a high concentration of professionals and institutions offering general and specialized health care in the East End.

The area is served by 17 general hospitals providing both short-term and long-term care and varying in degree of specialization. There are nearly 6,000 hospital beds. Each institution offers a different range of specializations, depending on its orientation, and may include a cardiology, pathology, endocrinology, gynecology, neurology, pneumology, psychiatry, hematology or general surgery department. These hospitals are listed in Table 22.

Some of these hospitals are internationally known for their work in various medical fields. The Montreal Heart Institute specializes in the study of heart disease and the medical and surgical treatment of cardiovascular disorders. Maisonneuve-Rosemont, Louis Hippolyte Lafontaine and Rivière des Prairies hospitals also have internationally known research departments.

In addition to these hospitals, some 80 medical and dental clinics also offer the services of general practitioners and specialists. The main specialties are cardiology, gynecology, obstetrics, psychiatry, pediatrics, general surgery and radiology.

The community also has many pharmacists, podiatrists, optometrists, chiropractors and dental surgeons.

TABLE 22
MAIN HEALTH CARE FACILITIES
EAST END MONTREAL - 1985

INSTITUTION	NUMBER OF BEDS
Louis H. Lafontaine Hospital	2,222
Maisonneuve-Rosemont Hospital	895
Rivière des Prairies Hospital	630
Santa Cabrini Hospital	457
Philippe Pinel Institute	300
Notre Dame de Lourdes Hospital	222
J Henri Charbonneau Hospital	217
Montreal Heart Institute	161
Montreal Extended Care Centre	146
Jewish Hospital of Hope	132
Bourget Hospital	112
Marie Enfant Hospital	110
Grace Dart Hospital	101
St Germaine Cousin Hospital	46
St Denis Hospital 1980 Inc	19
St Albert le Grand Hospital	18
Très Saint Rédempteur Hospital	16

SOURCES: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, List of firms, Montreal East Canada Employment Centre, 1985, unpublished documents.
Consultation with health care institutions in East End Montreal, 1985.

10- FINANCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Financial and professional services of all kinds are readily available in East End Montreal through firms established in the community or close by, particularly in downtown Montreal.

10.1 MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

Located in downtown Montreal, the Montreal Stock Exchange is the financial heart of the metropolitan area. The following table lists figures on MSE equity and options market activities for the years 1980 to 1985. The table shows the total volume and value of shares and options traded and the number of transactions.

TABLE 23
MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES - 1980-1985

ACTIVITY	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
SHARES						
Volume (in millions)	299.1	204.6	208.2	316.9	400.9	643.3
Value (in millions of $)	3,848.9	3,328.2	2,773.4	5,088.8	7,013.9	10,553.3
Transactions (in thousands)	441.8	356.6	318.3	486.3	488.3	757.1
OPTIONS TCO						
Volume (in thousands)	416.7	414.1	385.4	711.0	908.6	1,084.8
Value (in millions of $)	153.1	90.9	59.0	148.7	186.5	250.9
Transactions (in thousands)	76.7	68.9	50.8	95.3	102.4	118.0

SOURCE: Montreal Stock Exchange, Monthly Report, 1985.

Created by a special act of the Quebec National Assembly, the Montreal Stock Exchange is owned by its corporate and individual members. The MSE supervises the trading of securities, facilitates public financing of firms and informs the general public about activity and trends in its stock markets, of which there are three: the equity market, the options market (options on shares, gold, bonds and currency) and the futures market (gold and silver certificates).

The relative importance of the Montreal Stock Exchange in the Canadian market has increased considerably in recent years. The MSE has achieved this progress by pursuing an energetic policy which is based on the needs of the local economy and is at the same time integrated with financial markets and the international scene.

In September 1984, the MSE and the Boston Stock Exchange linked their trading floors electronically, giving Canadian investors greater access to American securities.

In November 1985, it opened an international division for foreign securities, linking clearing houses in France and Canada. This innovation enables foreign firms to list securities directly on the Montreal Stock Exchange and provides Canadian investors with more direct access to European firms.

Thanks to the dynamic approach of the MSE, Montreal has gained recognition in the international market as an innovative and comprehensive financial centre.

10.2 BANKS AND CREDIT UNIONS

East End Montreal is served by an extensive network of banks. Fifty-eight branches of seven Canadian chartered banks are located there. In order of number of persons employed in the community, these are: the National Bank of Canada, the Montreal City & District Savings Bank, the Bank of Montreal, the Royal Bank of Canada, the Toronto Dominion Bank, the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce and the Bank of Nova Scotia. All told, these establishments employ close to 700 persons.

The East End also has about 31 credit unions and 10 branches. They provide services comparable to those offered by chartered banks. The credit unions belong to the Mouvement Desjardins, a large cooperative whose primary aim is to promote the economic and social welfare of member individuals and groups.

10.3 OTHER FINANCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Various financial services are available within the community or close by. These include services of trust companies (nearly 40 firms on the Island of Montreal), real estate brokers, and general insurance companies. The largest insurance companies in the East End are the Industrial Life Insurance Company (73 employees), London Life (64) and Prudential of America (45).

An entire range of professional and technical services are also available. Several firms have highly qualified personnel offering engineering, accounting, computer, management, personnel and advertising services.

11- HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RECREATION

For residents and visitors alike, accommodation, restaurants and recreation are experiencing substantial growth.

The presence of the Olympic Stadium in the East End, apart from its recreational potential, has generated activity in the hotel and restaurant industry.

11.1 HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

There are 15 hotels in the community. The two largest, the Ramada Inn and the Universel Hotel, have 236 and 231 rooms, respectively.

There are also more than 500 restaurants for all budgets. In addition to typical Quebec and Canadian fare, dishes from many different countries are available.

11.2 EXHIBITION AND CONVENTION SPACE

All major hotels in the area have convention and banquet facilities.

The Velodrome, part of the vast Olympic sports and sociocultural complex, can accommodate trade fairs, cultural events, exhibits, shows, conventions, banquets and so on. It has 5,824 permanent seats, to which another 1,676 may be added on the floor. The total surface area is 13,500 square metres.

The Montreal Convention Centre and Place Bonaventure, both in downtown Montreal, can also accommodate large conventions and exhibits.

11.3 RECREATION

The East End offers a variety of cultural, sports and social activities. In this respect, it also benefits from its proximity to downtown Montreal.

11.3.1 Cultural Activities

Five public libraries and a cultural centre organize activities such as exhibits, conferences, concerts, plays and films.

The Denise Pelletier Theatre, founded in 1977, stages classical and modern plays. With 890 seats, it receives over 100,000 spectators each year.

The Montreal Decorative Arts Museum, in the sumptuous Château Dufresne, houses temporary exhibits on the decorative arts, architecture and design. Built at the beginning of the century, the Château Dufresne is impressive because of its size and symmetry and the way it incorporates features of classical architecture, such as the balustrade and column. The residence is a fine example of the style taught by the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, where a number of Canadian and American architects studied.

The Museum's permanent collection, consisting of furniture and objects belonging to the former owners, and the interior decor reflect the taste of the Edwardian era, characterized by a mixture of styles borrowed from the past and heavy ornamentation.

Close by, in downtown Montreal, there is also a multitude of cultural activities. The Museum of Fine Arts has collections of paintings, sculptures and objets d'art from various civilizations. The Museum of Contemporary Art has a program designed to promote Quebec, Canadian and international modern art from 1940 to the present.

The performing arts - music, opera, theatre, variety shows, classical and modern dance - are featured at Place des Arts. Montreal also hosts the World Film Festival and the Montreal International Jazz Festival.

11.3.2 Sports

The community has first-rate sports facilities, constructed for the 1976 Olympics. The Olympic Stadium, where the Montreal Expos and Alouettes play, also hosts national and international amateur sports championships. The Velodrome, with its indoor cycle track, is frequented by professional cyclists from Montreal and elsewhere.

The community also has sports centres, indoor skating rinks, pools (including the Olympic Stadium pool), football fields, soccer fields, baseball diamonds and bicycle paths.

11.3.3 Tourist Attractions

Apart from the Château Dufresne, the Botanical Gardens and the Olympic Stadium are the main tourist attractions in the East End.

The Botanical Gardens, third largest in the world after London and Berlin, has more than 26,000 species and varieties of plants, which are on display in about 30 gardens and nine public greenhouses. Famous for its bonsai collection - the largest outside of Asia - the Botanical Gardens is also known for its impressive orchid collection. In winter, it provides a scenic terrain for cross-country skiers.

Montreal's Olympic facilities, site of the XXI Olympiad, form an imposing complex. Guided tours cover the entire site, including the Olympic Stadium and the Velodrome.

For those seeking entertainment and diversion, the city of Montreal is full of points of interest. The Planetarium presents shows on astronomy. St Helen's Island also has numerous attractions, including La Ronde, a large amusement park; the Alcan Aquarium, which houses 2,000 fishes, invertebrates, amphibians, reptiles and birds; the Old Fort and the St Helen's Island Museum.

Old Montreal recalls the French régime (1642-1763), with buildings such as the Chateau de Ramezay, which houses collections showing the military, economic and social life of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century.

It is also the home of the Notre Dame de Bonsecours Chapel, built in 1657, the oldest religious building in Montreal, and the old Sulpician seminary, erected in 1683.

11.3.4 Parks

Many parks of different sizes are scattered throughout the East End. Maisonneuve Park is one of the largest and most popular. Hiking, cycling, cross-country skiing and snow-shoeing can all be enjoyed there throughout the different seasons of the year.

Finally, the Réparation and Héritage forests, covering 24 and 20 hectares respectively, are natural sites with high ecological and esthetic potential. They are both located at the eastern tip of the community, on the banks of the Rivière des Prairies.

11.3.5 Social Activities

As in every large metropolitan area, there are a great many social clubs and associations of all kinds that bring people together. The Knights of Columbus, Golden Age, Kiwanis, Optimist and Lions Clubs are but a few examples.

12- PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

This chapter provides a brief description of public administration - federal, provincial and municipal - in East End Montreal. Attention is focussed on municipal government, and certain tax and financial data are provided.

12.1 FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Several federal departments are represented in the community. They include National Defence, Employment and Immigration Canada, and the Federal Business Development Bank.

The Quebec provincial government is represented by close to 30 offices and about 1,500 employees in the East End. Among the largest employers are the Social Affairs, Manpower and Income Security, and Transport Departments.

12.2 MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

12.2.1 Type of government

The Municipal Council of each city is responsible for finance (setting taxation rates, presenting budgets), public works, fire protection, recreational and cultural activities, and community development.

Other matters are administered by the Montreal Urban Community (MUC). Its goal is to coordinate and harmonize the development and application of common policies in member municipalities. This regional government, created in 1970, includes 29 member municipalities located on three islands (Montreal, Bizard and Dorval).

The Montreal Urban Community is a corporation administered by a Council and an Executive Committee. The Council consists of 86 members, including the Chairman of the Executive Committee, the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Montreal, and the mayor of each of the Community's other municipalities.

The Executive Committee consists of six representatives of the City of Montreal and six representatives of the other municipalities, as well as a chairman elected by the Council from among its members. The Committee is responsible for managing the current affairs of the Community.

In 1982, five standing committees were established under the Council to deal with urban planning, environment, public transit, public safety, property assessment, finance and economic development. The mandate of these committees is to study the Community's interests in each area and report to the Council.

The Montreal Urban Community has jurisdiction over the following municipal functions within its territory:

property assessment in each municipality
development schemes
parks
air purification
food inspection
sewers and intermunicipal water treatment facilities
public transit
subway construction
public safety
economic promotion

12.2.2 Tax Structure

Table 24 shows data on taxation and finance regarding the municipalities in the community. This information covers 1984 and 1985. The terms used in the table are defined as follows:

Budget	: total revenues and expenditures of the municipality.
Per capita debt	: long-term debt divided by the population of the municipality.
Taxable assessment	: total value of all assessed commercial and residential units taxable at the normal property taxation rate.
Assessment rate (median)	: municipal tax roll assessment expressed as a percentage of market value; e.g.: assessment at 90% of market value.
Property tax	: tax on residential, commercial and industrial property.
Business tax	: tax on the rental value of commercial premises.
Combined overall tax rate	: rate determined on the basis of market values of all assessed units. This includes property tax and taxes on services. The rate is the most reliable index for comparing the fiscal burdens of the different municipalities.

TABLE 24
TAX AND FINANCIAL DATA BY MUNICIPALITY
EAST END MONTREAL - 1984 AND 1985

ITEM	ANJOU	MONTREAL	MONTREAL EAST
Budget, 1985 (000$)	36,161	11,285,881	17,985
Per capita debt, 1984 ($)	1,436	1,396	3,844
Taxable assessment rate (millions $), 1984	834	18,461	413
Assessment rate (median), 1985 (%)	89	90	89
Property tax rate, 1985 ($/$100 valuation)	2.04	2.63	2.30
Business tax, 1985 (%)	14.09	16.90	13.14
Combined overall tax rate, 1985 ($/$100 valuation)	2.55	3.14	2.38
Credit rating, 1984	BB	A+	ND
Fire safety rating, commercial and industrial, 1985	3	3	4

NOTE: To simplify the table, data on budget, per capita debt and taxable assessment have been rounded.

SOURCES: Montreal Urban Community, Economic Development Office, 1985.
Groupement Technique des assureurs, Service d'Inspection des assureurs incendie, 1984.
Canadian Bond Rating Service, 1984.

Credit rating : current assessment of credit risk, i.e., ability of the borrower (the municipality) to pay back the capital and interest on its loans, based on growth of tax base, debt and taxation level, debt management and capital expenditure programs.

The categories are as follows:

AAA: superior
AA: very good
A: good
BBB: average
BB: below average
B: poor
C: speculative
D: in default

Fire safety rating : rating of public fire protection on a 10-point scale (1 is excellent, while 10 denotes nonexistent protection). The rating is based on municipal fire fighting and protection facilities, that is, water supply, fire department, fire prevention, enforcement of building codes and property risks.

COMMUNITY PROFILES

Already published in the same series:

- Montreal Urban Community
- Sainte Therese
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- Downtown Montreal
- City of Montreal
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